Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 261 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" Marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
39, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Takata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIA COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
T. R. SETH,
Acting Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama.
Hongkew	Penang	
poh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,00,70,550/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,9908-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt. LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Assistant Manager.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO. LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 13,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra, except white flannels.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago. Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such at (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DUNIYA HAIR OIL,

READ, READ, READ AND KINDLY SHOW IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.

No other recommendation is required a thousands are using it and have approved of it. It is very useful for the hair growth and makes the hard hair soft. It destroys all small worms like lice and dandruff on the head. Besides it keeps the brain cool and removes all sorts of minor eye disease due to heat. Use one bottle of this oil and convince yourself of its wonderful merits.

Round bottle, Re. 0-12-0.

V.P. charge extra.

N.B.—All sorts of Scents, Hair Oils, Soap and Patanwala's Patent Medicines can be had of our shop—

E. S PATANWALA,
POST NO. 3.
BHAJIPALLA LANE, BOMBAY.

Agents:—
SHYAM & CO.,
6, Bunder Street, MADRAS.
HAJI ABDULKADAR MUSABHAI,
Bhaga Talawve, SURAT

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Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-99, Holichakla Street,
Fort, Bombay

Have you ever had a suit Cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European Supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing Work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.,

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

FURNITURES & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

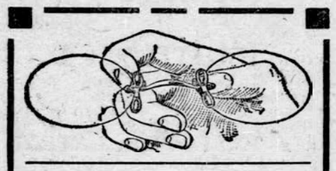
This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
357, Abdulrehman Street.
BOMBAY.

Phone No. 1008.



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SEMI-RIMLESS PINCE-NEZ

Combines all the advantages of actual Rimless Glasses with the addition of extra strength and protection from breakage.

The lenses are held in position by slender, almost invisible metal bands, sunk in the edges of the lenses.

They possess all the elegance of Rimless without their fragile character

Lawrence & Mayo

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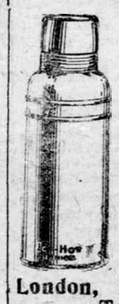
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS



Invaluable for House-keepers Nurses, Campers, Travellers Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free

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London, Eastern and American Trading Company,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Chapman's Abdominal Supporters,

are the best because they Support without pressure in case of Corpulency, Umbelicus Gastroptosis, Appendicitis, and of Surgical operations.

With development of Scientific methods in treatment of diseases and bodily ailments Abdominal Supporters have been given more general attention by Medical and Surgical Profession, as well by Public. The whole subject has been carefully thought out by us and every improvement, which thorough Anatomical knowledge and Mechanical Science can suggest, has been particularly adopted. Each want or complaint has been provided with suitable appliances with the most beneficial and satisfactory result.

Girgaon, Bombay } Geo. Chapman & Co.
Specialists in Belts & Truss

COOKING & HEATING STOVES.

I have in stock all kinds of stoves and spare parts. Prices Moderate. Repairing work carefully done under my own supervision.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Call at

D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.

GO TO

THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.

if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—

1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. Your pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *cosiderably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years' Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged—alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.

For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

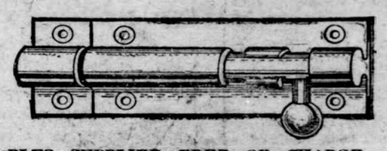
PLEASE NOTE *our Addresses.*

We are removing to another end and on opposite side of GREEN STREET, Fort, in Old Telephone Building AND have opened a Branch at MURTIJAPUR, (Berar) for the convenience of Gin and Press Owners of Khandesh Berar and Central Provinces, where stores and machinery can be obtained at Bombay prices.

We stock, Machinery, Loom Sundries, Gin Stores, Beltings etc.

M. H. DINSHAW & CO., GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY *Branch*—MURTIJAPUR.

GENUINE CONGO RED.

BOLT  BRAND

SAMPLES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE.
SPECIAL RATES FOR IMPORTANT QUANTITIES.
FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.

Telephone No. 4052. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Mamadokap, Bombay."

"ERASMIC"

SOAPS & PERFUMES.

Pure, Fragrant & Refreshing

As supplied to H.M. Queen Alexandra.

ERASMIC, Perfumers, 154, New Bond St., LONDON. 62, Rue du Temple, PARIS. Agents:—D. CHOTHIA & Co., BOMBAY.

Just received fresh stock

OF ALL SIZES

BULL DOG SPARKING PLUGS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

R. T. MEHTA & Co.

Near West End Cinema, Grant Road, Bombay.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Buying a Typewriter?

Then see that you get the best that money can buy.

There is one that you really MUST see

WOODSTOCK

The Typewriter Supreme

It is not expensive, the price being Rs. 370 for Foolscap size. It is not complicated,—being the simplest of Typewriters.

Ask for a demonstration, given free

SOLE AGENTS:

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.

IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.

C.B. 322

Influenza and Its Cure.

PUBLIC

WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN 20 MINIMS OF

KADI

taken twice a day is a sure preventive of the above disease, and 30 minims taken thrice a day after meals cures Influenza without fail and prevents any complication of the Lungs.

Can be had of all Chemists AND D. SPECIFIC Co.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Are you In Pain?

Are you suffering from headache backache, or neuralgia? You can get rid of all pain troubles by a pot of Amrutanjan. In word

AMRUTANJAN

CURES & KILLS ALL PAINS.

Pains and aches cannot remain when Amrutanjan is resorted to. Get a phial and keep it handy.

Cost 8 As. Sold Everywhere.

IT'S A PLEASURE

To clean and Polish Household metal articles, silverplates, spectacle frames, buttons and cycles and motor accessories, etc., ith the wellknown.

ELECTRIC POLISHING CLOTH.

which is cheap in price, durable in work and easy to handle, made in two qualities, Non-oily for ordinary light work and Oily for Heavy work—and three sizes as under:—

	Non-oily. As.	Oily. As.
Size 9 in. by 9 in.	4	8
Size 12 in. by 12 in.	8	10
Size 15 in by 15 in.	12	14

To be had from Swadeshi Stores, Bombay and Poona, and other General Merchants.

Agents wanted everywhere.

APPLY TO:—

J. J. SHAH & BROS.,
Khotwadi Main Road. Bombay No. 4.

Now don't fuss about with two pairs of spectacles when we can supply you a single tip-top lens the

"KRYPTOK"

which performs the functions of any two spectacles to a perfection.

If you are satisfied with the old hackeneyed style of eyewear, we have nothing to say, but if you are interested in something surpassingly smart in, eyeglasses, spectacles and automobile or sunglasses, you have only to step in any one of our showrooms, when we will display before you a multitude of spectacles and eyeglasses, which are the latest the neatest and the most stylish in their line, bestowing to your eyes and your nose the maximum amount of comfort.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

HORNBY ROAD, Opp, Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS.

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY

We make a Speciality of Dyeing & Cleaning Ladies fine Garments and Gents Suits.

FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
19-40, Medows Street FORT, BOMBAY.

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

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Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

LOST.

LOST—A LEATHER HAND BAG (with some clothes, etc.) between Wadhwan to Bombay in Gujrat Mail on 26th instant. If found please write to S. K. DAFTARY, 9, Green Street, Bombay. 2801

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS MALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COM[illegible] MARRIAGE. [illegible]EREST and [illegible]ost favour- [illegible]er benefits [illegible] on hand- [illegible]pply to The [illegible]Road, Fort, C

[illegible]PERATION—Piles radical- [illegible]oth external and internal [illegible] Price Rs. 4 per phial. [illegible] White Leprosy. Guaranteed [illegible]s. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The [illegible]r after using the medicine inter- [illegible]s, 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., [illegible]gunge, CALCUTTA. 2796

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X." c/o Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS.—Ladies and gentlemen, fair knowledge of correspondence, accounts and general office work. Apply personally to LABH SINGH, 14, Hill Road, Bandra. 2815

WANTED—An L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications plus travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per month. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Persons having experience only need apply with testimonials to HYAM S. ISRAEL, State Karbhari, Akalkot. 2786

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. *Envelope* should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—First-class HYPNOTIST to cure neurasthenic. Send testimonials and terms to Box No. 1048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2733

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, practically hard working with upto date cloth making experience. Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2775

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for Bombay and Presidency. Pay Rs. 25 extra commission. Apply sharp LILY BUTTON MFG. CO., Benares City. 2795

WANTED—An Intelligent and expert ACCOUNTANT for a local Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2762

WANTED for the Limbdi State a LADY DOCTOR. Pay according to qualifications. Private practice allowed in town. Apply stating qualifications with terms to the THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI, Kathiawad. 2731

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An UNDERGRADUATE competent in English and Marathi correspondence. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally. "RATILAL KHIMJI, Abdulrehman Street. 2767

WANTED.—An experienced LADY TEACHER for giving tuition to children of lower standards. Apply to Box No. 1070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" stating salary and age. 2806

WANTED.—A STORE KEEPER for Hardware and Railway Material Department of a big concern. One who has worked in this line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

CEMENT MILL FOREMAN or MILLER WANTED, experienced in working Ball and Tube Mills, preferably one with experience as a Rotary Kiln Burner. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 1052, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2743

WANTED—AT ONCE—ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for temporary appointments in the Central Provinces and Berar. Apply with testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of CIVIL HOSPITALS, Central Provinces, Nagpur. Pay: Assistant Surgeons Rs. 130 per mensem plus allowances. Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 60 per mensem plus allowances. 2714

WANTED—One third-grade ASSISTANT SURGEON for Baran Dispensary in Kotah State with some practical experience. Pay Rs. 100—50—200. Rise of pay on the completion of 7 years' service. Local allowance Rs. 20—35—50 per month with each grade according to Bombay Medical Code of 1914. Apply to STATE SURGEON, Kotah, Rajputana. 2687

WANTED.—A competent MANAGER for a well established concern dealing in Imports of Piece Goods and Sundries and Exports of India raw produce, and engaged in large Military Contracts, to look after Contracts business. Only experienced and influential men should apply stating terms, age, and previous experience with testimonials (European preferred) to Box No. 1069 Avt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2805

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2811

SITUATION WANTED

A GENTLEMAN of long experience in managing a large Government Office likely to retire shortly on pension, will be open to engagement on suitable terms. Excellent references. Suitable outdoor work preferred. Write to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2816

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOOL, the acknowledged centre Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge, Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED—Sons and Daughters of gentlemen for Shorthand (intensive, rapid and reporters' course) Typewriting and Accountancy (Easy Method) with appointments commencing salaries Rs. 50 to Rs. 250. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 2826

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 1,500 by a respectable gentleman at 9 per cent., good security. Apply to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2823

WANTED—Two Lancashire BOILERS, any size from 24 by 6 to 30 by 7; pressure any between 100 and 150 lbs., write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2809

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Slightly used English Screwin cutting power and foot Lathe can be seen at N D PATEL and Co., 283, Princess Street. 2769

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—Full sized BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, very little used, as good as new, with up-to-date fittings and ball returner Price Rs. 1,400 (unpacked). Apply to Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 2817

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—6ft., 8ft. 10ft., 12ft. screw cutting gap bed lathes, complete fittings chucks, 5ft. foundry cupola, punching, shaping, planing, slotting machine, steam hammers, heavy drillers. Inspection invited. List on application. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Telegrams "Endeavour," Calcutta. 2504

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW—Messrs. G. D. Poli's Artistic Furniture, Cottage Piano and Pianola, Silver Cabinet, Zoonda Cupboard, etc., at No. 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. 2827

MOTOR LORRY FOR SALE—Garford ¾ of a ton, Brand New, Stock of spare parts to go with the Lorry. Apply Box No. 1068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2804

FOR SALE—GINNING SUNDRIES. Fixed-knife Platt, English, Crank Shafting and other goods at lowest rate. Send Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2749

FOR SALE—One LITHOGRAPH PRESS with seventy-five stones in good working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 1055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2759

FOR SALE—Two BLACK-STONE LIQUID FUEL ENGINES; each 75 B.H.P.; used for a few weeks only; with clutch couplings; write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2808

FOR SALE, in Bombay.—LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 by 7 by 130 pressure, original also 130. Apply Box No. 1027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2636

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE OPPORTUNITY—A well-established very lucrative and well known business with its goodwill, deriving a monthly net income of about Rs. 10,000, is for sale. Apply sharp, Box No. 1065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2797

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Loco-type 30/40 H.P. Boilers, 140 lbs. pressure, copper fire box, gun metal mountings, 8 in. 19 in. Centrifugal pumps, 8 & 13 N.H.P. Vertical boilers, 12 B.H.P. Robey Crude Oil Engine, 7 & 25 B.H.P. Kerosene Oil Engines, Steam Pumps, Band Sawing Machine Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta Telegrams "Endeavour," Calcutta. 2508

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Received. New National Portable Typewriters Improved Model No. 3. Visible Writing, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator. Weight with Case 9 lbs. Order early to save disappointment. Price	190
Underwood No. 5, with Tabulator	135
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new...	200
Factory Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look like new and work like new	
Remington No. 10, Brief Size, slightly used	
Ribbons, Carbons and other Accessories. Repairs to all Typewriters.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7 very good	125
Empire No. 1 Latest Portable	125
Empire No. 2 Latest	150
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest, Visible	150
Blick No. 7 Portable	110
Gujerati Remington almost new	200
Remington Urdu Excellent	150
National Portable No. 3, New with Case ...	190
Rebuilt Typewriters: Olivers No. 5 & 9 ...	
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remingtons 10 and 11...	

All Typewriter and Office Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36 (B) Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point, completely furnished for the cold season. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2772

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—"TOUR PETIT', commodious and well ventilated with five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, November, 1918, to June, 1919. Rent Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.

PROGRESSIVE EUROPEAN MERCANTILE FIRM (Private Limited Company), established 20 years, with 3 Indian Offices, requires the services of

(a) Two additional Home-trained European Assistants with Indian experience, and thorough knowledge of Metals, Hardware and Engineering supplies. Good salaries and Bonus and excellent prospects to suitable men

(b) Also a highly qualified Home-trained European Accountant, with Indian experience, to control Head Office and Branch Accounts. Salary Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 per month with excellent further prospects to man of proved organising capacity and general business ability.

Applicants for above posts should send fullest particulars in first instance, stating age, education, Home training Eastern experience, salaries drawn, whether single or married, and copies of testimonials and names of one or two personal references to Box No. 1064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2794

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, NAGAR AVELI.

(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 22nd November prox mo, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), at the Administrator's Office at Silvassa (via Daman Road Station, B. B. & C. I. Ry), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held for the sale of all the forest products contained in the two valuable and never exploited forests of Caunchum and Jamalpada villages, in accordance with the terms and conditions published in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official) No. 86 dated 25th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the above-said forests and all available for constructions.

The purchasers will be allowed to reduce to charcoal wood that may wish.

The terms and conditions can also be seen at this Office on every Office-day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Silvassa, dated 30th October, 1918.

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA,
Forest Administrator.
2800

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the BOARD'S MEETING held on the 24th day of October, 1918, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share (equal to 24 per cent. per annum) for two months ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared payable on and after the 20th day of November, 1918, at the Company's Registered Office, 57, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company upto the 11th day of November, 1918. The Shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents changes in their address to prevent dividend warrants being mis-sent.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1918.

N. B.—The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from 12th November, 1918 to 20th day of November, 1918, both days inclusive. 2814

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th September, 1918, at Rs. 1-8-0 per share is declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, 18th November, 1918, to those Registered Shareholders of the above Bank, whose names appear in the Bank's Register on 16th November, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Manager.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 5th November to 16th November, 1918, both days inclusive. 2833

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909. H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bandling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—
Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2577

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 180 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
800

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of old flexible steel lift cable 5/8 inch diameter, 2 inch. circumference, 560 ft. in length. Please apply to the undersigned.

R. G. HIGHAM,
Ag. Electrical Engineer to Govt.,
Public Works Department,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
2830

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED BIN HAJI MANSOOR ALKARE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years' leasehold land or ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, situate on the north side of the Princess Street, on the Princess Street estate bearing Plot No. (2), in the City Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which piece or parcel of land has been computed to contain a total area of 667 square yards or thereabouts together with all the messuages tenements dwelling houses buildings structures and premises erected and standing thereon and bounded on the North-West by service passage, on the North-East by Plot No. 65, on the South-East by Princess Street aforesaid and on the South-West by Plot No. 61 and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1691 (part) 1695 (part) and 1696 (part) and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1100-1103, 1107-1108, 1339 and Street Nos. 31,69,19 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1918.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2753

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORESHWAR HARISCHANDRA PATHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. JAGJIWANDAS BHUDAS. All persons having [illegible] against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, charge, trust, maintenance, [illegible] howsoever, are hereby [illegible] the same known in writing [illegible] at their office in No. 121 [illegible] within 14 days from the [illegible] the sale will be completed [illegible] to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266.61 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old New No. 1866, Old Survey No. 253 New Survey No. 216 and bounded as [illegible] to say on or towards the [illegible] passage, on or towards the [illegible] of the purchaser, on or [illegible] nearly by the property [illegible] and now of Gulabrai [illegible] on the South by a [illegible] within 14 days from the [illegible] Rates [illegible] and 3792 to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Bhaugat Street, now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 1/9 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land which larger piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2/7 354 and 2/7 354 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1815 (2), Street No. 52 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the West partly by vacant land belonging to Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and partly by the property formerly belonging to Dossabhai Khurshedji Billimoria, on or towards the North by a private passage also belonging to the said Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Osman Chotani.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HASSAM JUSUB ADENWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Bhaugat Street, now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 1/9 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land which larger piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2/7 354 and 2/7 354 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1815 (2), Street No. 52 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the West partly by vacant land belonging to Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and partly by the property formerly belonging to Dossabhai Khurshedji Billimoria, on or towards the North by a private passage also belonging to the said Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Osman Chotani.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDAS DAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. RAWJI PREMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266.61 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old New No. 1866, Old Survey No. 253 New Survey No. 216 and bounded as [illegible] to say on or towards the [illegible] passage, on or towards the [illegible] of the purchaser, on or [illegible] nearly by the property [illegible] and now of Gulabrai [illegible] on the South by a [illegible] within 14 days from the [illegible] Rates [illegible] and 3792 to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Bhaugat Street, now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7897 and by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1361-1370 and Street Nos. 12-21 and now assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1367-1371 and Street Nos. 18-22 and in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-west by 20 feet road, on or towards the North partly by Plot No. 6 of Bhatwadi Estate agreed to be leased to Keshav Appaji Padhye and partly by Plot No. 10 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ranchhordas Madhavdas, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchand Ganesh partly by the property of Damodar Ganesh and partly by the property of Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, on or towards the South partly by the property of V. G. Kirloskar and partly by the property of Moreshwar Kashinath Vithoba and on or towards the West by Plot No. 9 of the said Estate leased to Vithal Balkrishna Kor gaoker.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2834

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of MEHERALLY MAHOMED FAKIRA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Superintendent of Mills, under the agency of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. ..... Deceased.

KULSUMBAI, widow and sole executrix named in the said Will of the said Meherally Mahomed Fakira, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Sandhurst Road in Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 29th day of October, 1918.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
2793 Petitioner's Attorneys.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NUNDAGOWRI, wife of Mehta Mulji Purshotam of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) JUGMOHANDAS JAMNADAS of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, broker, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) NARBONDAS MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, millowner, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) VITHALDAS JUGMOHANDAS MODY, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a student in the Grant Medical College, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, three of the executors named in the last Will and testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI.

The 28th day of October, 1918.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
2829 Petitioners' Attorneys.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN [illegible]
SIZING [illegible]
SPECIALI[illegible]
CHEMICA[illegible]
L[illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW.
BONAFIDE SALE.
SALE on SUNDAY, the 3rd November 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Artistic English-made Elegant Pieces of Household Furniture (specially made-to-order). English Rich Cut Glassware, etc., of Capt. C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bodyguard Bungalow, next to Malabar Hill Post Office, Gibb's Road, very valuable artistic English made elegant pieces of furniture (specially made-to-order), consisting of mahogonised dining tables, dining chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofas, chair piano, safe, electric fan, lights, English bentwood rocking chairs, bentwood sofas, rico teapoys, mirror back artistic, hall cabinets, hall mirrors, rich black centre tables, rich Venetian and English ornaments, cut-glass centre pieces, Majolica vases, rich antique Chinese porcelainware, water colour pictures writing tables, solid Rose wood clothes presses rich bedroom cots, dressing cheval glasses hatstand, book cases, real silver platedware tureens, etc., liquor tantalus, novels, solid silver dressing toilet set, rich English dinner sets, and crockerywares and glassware, cooking pots.

The property of Capt. C. K. Greenway, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, Byculla, of Capt. L. C. Simpson.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Platedware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 25, Club Back Road, opp. Y.M.C.A. dining table, chairs, grand mirror, back solid sideboard, dinner-waggon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, low chairs, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, season wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice-box, glassware crockery etc., etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale. Catalogues will be printed. The property of Capt. L. C. Simpson.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government a... Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street... Telephone ...

AUCTION SALE
DYE OF TH...
On WE...
p.m. (S...
sell by ...
our ...

...& CO.
...LO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices.)

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunny bags, barrels and casks, kegs, drums iron, gunny, hoop iron, tins, cases, crates, bags of waste paper, chatai bags, copper and zinc water tanks, iron dholis for water, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT

THE LAST TWO DRAMAS of "THE PRICE OF FOLLY" series

featuring

RUTH ROLAND

Do not miss the finale of this excellent series.

Every Drama complete in itself and carrying a moral lesson.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

'IN AND AROUND SAN DIEGO'
Travel

"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE"
Comic.

Look out for a big Imperial ... week.
...COMING!
..."

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's most popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

Presents TO-NIGHT and during the week the Picture Magnificent of the Age

The Triumph of Venus

(*KHUNNUS*)

In seven beautiful parts.

FEATURING THE LOVELY SCREEN STAR

BETTY LEE

and countless Venus-formed maidens A daring revalution of physical charms on the mythological Isle of Milo—Diving Nymphs who sport unrestrained amid sylvan scenes of incomparable beauty—Charming Grecian dances by the celestial beings on the height of Mount Olympus—marvellous feats of diving and swimming against the current in rapids is absolutely the last word in daring and courage ever presented on any screen

SEE

this supremely beautiful production of the age surpassing Neptune's Daughter and Undine in all respects at

THE MAJESTIC

and compare it with other loudly tomtommed pictures elsewhere.

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

Special Prize Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15

also a Prize Matinee on Monday at 5-15.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

...A HOUSE

...S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TODAY, MATINEE AT 5 p.m.

The late James Welsh's Greatest Hit:
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
The Grea Costume Play.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Somerset Maugham's Comedy Play:
"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

The story of a gentlewoman's emigration to Canada, her marriage of convenience, her disillusionment at the rough life and brutal people and her final love for husband and country.

MONDAY, DIVALI, BANK HOLIDAY.
MATINEE AT 5 p.m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
"THE APPLE OF EDEN"

MONDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD,"
TUESDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
The famous Drama:
"EAST LYNNE."

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday, at 9-30 p.m.
"THE APPLE OF EDEN."

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

NO CINEMA TO-NIGHT.

To-morrow, Sunday at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CROWDED WEEK-END GATHERINGS.
The 6-reel Metro-Play:
"OUTWITTED"
Featuring the well-known stars
EMILY STEVENS, EARLE FOXE and OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTES
Showing how a poor girl outwits a capitalist who made her marry the son of his enemy to wreak his hatred by misleading him in his business, assuming herself the garb of a prophetess.
...opular Prices—Re. 1, Anas. 8 & 4.
... Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

For the big announcement of
Our Great Oriental Super-Serial

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

See to-day's "Bombay Chronicle": page 15

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Company
in a series of popular London Musical Plays
To-night Saturday 2nd November at 9-30
"THE BETTER 'OLE"
Capt. Brainsfather's Humorous Musical War Comedy
Sunday 3rd November at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
Monday 4th Oct. at 9-30
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Tuesday 5th Oct. at 9-30
"THE ARCADIANS"
Wednesday 6th Oct. at 9-30
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(2ND EDITION)
Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30
"THEODORE & Co."
PRICES AS USUAL
Booking at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
Excelsior Pictures

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT
A SUPERB THANHOUSER PHOTO PLAY
In Five Parts
THE
'HIDDEN VALLEY'
starring
THE VALKYRIEN
(BARONESS DEWITZ)
The story of a man who risked the unknown—and what he found there.

"THE HIDDEN VALLEY"

is an unusual story, written by Emmet Mixe, an American writer with a big reputation; and it has a distinct "Rider Haggard" touch about it that adds to its attractiveness.

Pictured amidst romantic scenery and gorgeous tropical settings.

QUITE A NOVEL TYPE OF DRAMA
also showing
"DOING HIS BIT"
HOMELAND COMEDY
in 2 Reels, featuring
GEORGE ROBEY.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday, Sunday and Monday at 5-15 (S.T.)

SAVE MONEY

By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards and artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTOMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Sons. Telegraphic Refined. Phone 2851.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

LESSEES THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES Co., LTD.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.
(There will be no performances before 10 p.m.)

THE GREAT SERIAL OF AUSTRALIA'S EARLY DAYS

The ADVENTURES OF "STINGAREE"

By E. W. HORNUNG—The Author of "RAFFLES"

"STINGAREE" THE POLITE BUSHRANGER!!

Played by TRUE BOARDMAN his original Part

FIRST 2 ADVENTURES THIS WEEK

Irving Randolph the young Master of Randolph Towers wrongly accused of another's crime goes to Australia and becomes a Bushranger. "Stingaree," declared innocent, returns to England but being unjustly persecuted by the Police returns to Australia and takes up again to Bushranging.

"A FUGITIVE PASSENGER"

"A MODEL MARAUDER"

STINGAREE BINDS UP A WOUNDED SHEEP

"STINGAREE"

The Modern Robin Hood

Constantly hunted by the authorities he frequently imperils his own safety to help the weak and needy.

"STINGAREE"

A Serial of the Wilds of Australia.

"STINGAREE"

Is not a BLOOD and THUNDER story.

"STINGAREE"

Dashing horsemanship, vigorous action and virile plot.

To-day commences the first two

"ADVENTURES OF STINGAREE"

The Polite Bushranger—The Robber with an eyeglass.

10 p. m. TO-NIGHT only.
10 p. m. TO-NIGHT only.
10 p. m. TO-NIGHT only

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

For the big announcement of
Our Great Oriental Super-Serial

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

See to-day's "Bombay Chronicle": page 5

If you are a Lawyer, a Clerk, a Student or a Business man,
BUY A
DIAMOND POINT 14-CARAT GOLD NIB
FOUNTAIN PEN.
It is of American Manufacture.
It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.
Every pen guaranteed
from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards
Self-filling pens
from Rs. 3-12-0 "
Special terms to Trade
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA & BURMA
T. H. KHANNA
Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY—3

The Rush for Squibb's.
We are
FLOODED
WITH ORDERS
OF
SQUIBB'S
Ague Specific
from all over the country on account of
THE WAVE OF
INFLUENZA
and
FEVER
now passing over it.
It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Madon Sons & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

In Influenza
ANGEL'S FOOD
used as tonic and food
Re. I per tin. Post extra.
A harmless Rose flower laxative.
"SUVARNARAJ GULKAND"
Highly appreciated by Dr. Mann and leading Doctors. Admirably useful in allaying the hot feeling in the rain and general system.
Rupee I-2 per tin. Postage extra
Available in Bombay Swadeshi Stores and others.
Agents—
JOSHI & SONS
GIRGAUM BACK ROAD
BOMBAY No. 4.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.852	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.7	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9	"
Dew Point	70.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.678	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8	"
Minimum do.	74.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	E,ENE	WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	110	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	1	m 0	27	25	11	1	m 3	20	19 1
		10	14a	26	11		3	36a	16 15
Sat.	2	m 0	58	26	11	2	m 3	56	19 3
		10	47a	27	6		4	5a	16 0
Sun.	3	m 10	28	26	3	3	m 4	32	19 4
		11	19a	27	11		4	84a	16 0
Mon.	4	m 10	59	26	4	4	m 5	8	19 0
		11	50a	28	2		5	4a	15 9
Tues.	5	m 11	31	26	3	5	m 5	44	19 3
							5	35a	15 0
Wed.	6	m 0	22	28	3	6	m 6	21	19 9
		0	4a	26	1		6	7a	15 10
Thur.	7	m 0	56	28	1	7	m 6	59	19 7
		0	88a	25	9		6	40a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 1 (Friday)	Sunrise.	6h. 39m.	Sunset. 6h. 6m
" 2 (Saturday)	"	6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m
" 3 (Sunday)	"	6h. 40m.	" 6h. 5m
" 4 (Monday)	"	6h. 40m.	" 6h. 5m
" 5 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m
" 6 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m
" 7 (Thursday)	"	6h. 42m.	" 6h. 3m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16·2m. p.m. Full Moon 18d. 11h 3 0m p m Last quarter, 25d. 3h 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st November, 1918, was 30.071 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear in the east Punjab, but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Night temperature is above normal by 10 deg. in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is moderately above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and west Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual throughout Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess except at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess amounting to 8 deg. or 9 deg. at the western stations; night temperature is above normal in Berar, but is below it at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has risen and is nearly normal in the southern half of the division, but remains in considerable defect in the north. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Bay still lies off the south Madras coast and has determined very heavy rain there between Madras and Negapatam; the former station reports 4.10 in. and the latter 3.60 in. Light rain has also fallen locally in south-east Madras, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. The sea continues moderate on the south Madras coast, but has gone down at Colombo. The disturbance in the north has caused light rain in the extreme north. Day temperature continues high over the greater part of the reporting area.

Rainfall is likely to increase in the southern half of the Peninsula; showers are again probable in the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 1st of November, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Nov.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	87.6	72.6	88	..	..	..
Do. (Nov.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (Nov.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	85.0	57.4	72	0.11	0.11	+0.11
Lahore	88.6	62.1	56	..	..	..
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	89.9	56.3	49	..	..	−0.02
Delhi	90.0	65.6	63	..	..	−0.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	94.8	60.9	66	..	0	−0.02
Jhansi	96.9	62.2	50	..	0	−0.01
Cawnpore	93.6	62.1	65	..	0	−0.02
Allahabad	94.0	60.7	52	..	0	−0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.9	59.4	50	..	0	0
Karachi	83.9	74.8	76	..	0	0
Ajmer	98.2	58.9	48	..	0	−0.01
Jalpore	94.5	62.8	39	..	0	−0.01
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu ..	79.4	63.4	32	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	68.9	81	..	0	0
Dwarka	84.2	72.7	82	..	0	0
Veraval	92.1	66.8	60	..	0	0
Rajkot	98.8	62.0	72	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para ..	96.6	67.4	56	..	0	0
Surat	97.9	66.6	56	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	100.6	66.2	55	..	0	0
Deesa	98.8	59.3	55	..	0	0
Neemuch	93.7	59.2	36	..	0	0
Indore	94.7	59.1	68	..	0	−0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	58.9	55	..	0	−0.01
Saugor	93.0	65.0	32	..	0	0
Hoshangabad ..	95.1	61.4	55	..	0	−0.01
Khandawa	98.2	62.1	37	..	0	−0.01
Akola	97.4	65.8	34	..	0	−0.01
Amraoti	93.8	68.2	36	..	0	−0.01
Nagpur	92.2	60.3	42	..	0	−0.03
Chanda	92.9	58.2	63	..	0	−0.05
Raipur	91.1	62.5	60	..	0	−0.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.8	73.7	73	..	0	−0.03
Ratnagiri	94.9	72.7	34	..	0	−0.05
Marmugao	86.2	..	77	..	0	−0.11
Karwar	88.8	70.2	85	..	0	−0.15
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.6	60.5	30	..	0	−0.02
Ahmednagar ..	92.1	60.0	23	..	0	−0.01
Poona	94.0	58.3	48	..	0	−0.02
Sholapur	95.5	67.1	56	..	0	−0.07
Bijapur	91.8	68.9	58	..	0	−0.09
Belgaum	88.7	64.2	68	..	0	−0.12
Aurangabad	98.8	67.2	26	..	0	−0.03
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	93.9	59.7	54	..	0	−0.05
Hyderabad	89.6	71.5	79	..	0	−0.11
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.1	75.8	77	..	0	−0.19
Calicut	89.9	77.9	78	..	0	−0.27
Cochin	91.2	76.3	82	0.14	0.14	−0.27
Colombo	85.7	75.4	95	0.03	0.03	−0.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipat	89.3	75.2	83	..	0	−0.50
Bellary	94.8	71.5	70	..	0	−0.13
Cuddapah	91.5	76.4	81	0.11	0.11	−0.08
Madras	84.2	74.8	96	4.10	4.10	+3.51
Bangalore	88.3	68.3	75	..	0	−0.17
Coimbatore	93.0	72.3	70	..	0	−0.13
Trichinopoly ..	95.8	72.0	93	0.3	0.35	+0.16
Negapatam	80.7	72.5	90	3.65	8.60	+2.84

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24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum.
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness
10th Aug.—Doing well.
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Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Indian Industrial Policy and the Secretary of State—The Past Record of the India Office—India wants economic and financial freedom 'in toto' and at once—The Health and Strength of the Indian Population—The Causes of Heavy Mortality—Terrible Infantile Mortality—Insanitary Conditions and Lack of Hospital Facilities—A Ministry of Public Health Urgently Wanted.

Indian Industrial Policy and the Secretary of State.

Writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on Indian reform, Lord Islington says that the Secretary of State in Council would prove a more effective confirming authority than the Government of India regarding matters pertaining to the development of trade and industry in India. His reason is that being in the financial centre of the world the secretary of State can easily place himself in communication with those concerned in finance and trade who will be in a position to afford home expert advice. The Under-Secretary concludes that India would have everything to gain and nothing to lose through the abolition of the indirect method. Lord Islington has a happy knack of preparing the public for what is forthcoming from Whitehall. Before the arrival of the Secretary of State last cold weather in India, Lord Islington outlined in a lecture at Oxford, that the forthcoming constitutional changes would not touch the Central Government, but would carry out a policy of prudential provincial devolution. The fact that the Montagu-Chelmsford report takes up the same attitude shows that Mr. Montagu simply has registered a line of policy settled in advance at the India Office. In the present instance, what Lord Islington hints at, seems to be the decision that the Secretary of State has arrived at and which, whatever the scope of the so-called India Office reform may be, he will stick to as part of the Reform scheme. The question that we have to answer is what control should be left to the Secretary of State over Indian economic and financial policy.

The Past Record of the India Office.

In this connection it is necessary to understand the working of the present constitution. According to the Act for the Better Government of India of 1858, which is the guiding factor in the governance of India, and constitutional practice, the supreme control over the Government of India is vested in the Secretary of State for India, who has succeeded the Court of Directors of the East India Co. and the old Board of Control. His responsibility to Parliament amounts to a fiction, as the British Parliament can find little time to interfere in Indian affairs, and even annual budget debate in the House of Commons is an unreal debate addressed as it is very often to empty benches. Since the outbreak of the war, though Parliament has been in almost continuous session, with very short breaks, even this allotment of one day to the Indian budget has ceased.

This being so, the Secretary of State has become the biggest despot in the world, and the irony is that the most autocratic system of polity known to the world is carried on under the cloak of parliamentary responsibility. It is well-known that in purely political matters, the Governor-General-in Council is as much reactionary as the India Office. In fact, the stubborn opposition displayed by the Indian Civil Service to political reform in general and the larger employment of Indians in the public service in particular, has made the Indian bureaucracy the target for Indian criticism, so much so that the final authority who has the last word and who is the controlling authority is often lost sight of.

The main point that we have to note is that while in political reform opposition to Indian movement comes, both from the Government of India and the India Office, in economic and financial matters the Government of India have played a noble part and they have been ignored and vetoed. This aspect of the question should be properly understood by our politicians. From the 'sixties, not to speak of the East India Company's regime, almost every important decision on economic and financial policy has been taken by the Secretary of State either without reference to the Government of India or against their emphatic protests. The ruinous railway contracts, the exorbitant terms of purchase and working, the extension of the guarantee open and disguised, the forcing of a ruthless free trade policy on India, the imposition of the odious excise duty, the abandonment of the opium revenue in response to British non-conformist propaganda, opposition to currency reform, the loaning of Indian funds on an extensive scale to London merchants and bankers at a ridiculously cheap rate of interest, the anti-Indian silver policy, the location, composition and managements of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves, the opposition to the establishment of an agricultural bank in the 'eighties, dilatory tactics and hostility to schemes of Indian industrial and banking expansion, the starving of irrigation works and the excessive investment on capital account in railways, the archaic stores system, are enough to show that it is Whitehall autocracy that we have to fear in economic and financial matters.

India Wants Economic and Financial Freedom in toto and at once.

We could give chapter and verse to show that the India Office dominated by the Secretary of State has been the lion in our path with regard to all the matters here referred to, and it would take a bulky volume to narrate these transactions a history of which has yet to be written. We shall have to revert to some topics like the railway policy in a brief manner on another occasion but a mere mention now is sufficient for our present purpose. What should be clearly and definitely stated is that there shall be no more external dictation or interference from London with regard to Indian financial and economic problems. Our task is onerous indeed as India is the only important country with the largest number of unsolved fundamental problems of the first magnitude. In order that we should tackle these problems and achieve success in the shortest time we should be given a free hand. Therefore, the first condition that any scheme of reform should satisfy is that it should assure economic and financial freedom to India, so that whatever the future constitution of this country may be, the Government of India, subject to the control of an elected popular chamber, shall be free to adopt any economic and financial policy suited to Indian requirements. The departments of the Government of India that should consequently be brought under the purview of the Indian Legislative assembly and over which the Secretary of State should relinquish control altogether are: 1. The Finance Department; 2. Commerce and Industry Department, including the Railway Board and 3. The Agricultural Department, including Forestry, Irrigation and Public Works.

The Health and Strength of the Indian Population.

The fundamental problem upon which depend many other problems, economic and political, is that of the health and strength of the Indian population. As moral advancement depends upon material development, and as material progress depends upon the physical efficiency of the people, the foremost question that we should attend to is that of public health. The conditions that prevail in India are abnormal and scandalous for a civilised country. The death-rate is appalling. The Indian death-rate is 30 per thousand. The death-rate for the provinces is as follows:—

Bengal	33
Behar and Orissa	32
The Punjab	36
United Provinces	30
Central Provinces	36
Bombay	26
Madras	22

That the death-rate of 30 per thousand for all India (1915) is the highest would be evident from the following table:—

India	30
Japan	22
Austria	21
Italy	19
Switzerland	16
German Empire	17
Ireland	..
Prussia	16
United Kingdom	14
England and Wales	13
United States	15
Sweden	14
Norway and Denmark	13
France	18
Australian Commonwealth	10
New Zealand	10
Belgium	16
Netherlands	14

The Causes of Heavy Mortality.

Taking the year 1915 we find that the total number of deaths amounted to a little over 7 millions. Of these 7 millions, 4 millions fall victims to "fevers", dysentery, diarrhoea and respiratory diseases claim about half a million, cholera and small-pox about half a million, plague a little less than half a million, the rest due to other causes. A considerable proportion of the deaths under "fevers" is due entirely to preventible causes as weakness, defective and insufficient nourishment and lack of hospital facilities. The same remarks apply to death under cholera, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Terrible Infantile Mortality.

The infantile mortality in this country is terrible. The ratio of deaths in each thousand of population, taking both sexes, *under one year of age* was 203 in the year 1915. This high infantile death-rate is due, according to the reports of local authorities, to the *weakness of the children of ignorant parents, faulty midwifery, general insanitary condition of villages and dwellings therein, and to the prevalence of malaria.* (The italics are ours.)

Let us compare the infant mortality rates in England and Wales. In the year 1914, deaths under one year per 1,000 amounted to 104 in London, 121 in the county boroughs, 99 in other urban districts, and 85 in other rural districts.

Insanitary Conditions and Lack of Hospital Facilities

The two crying evils that call for immediate and adequate reform are the insanitary conditions that prevail throughout the country and in a more accentuated form in the urban areas, and the scandalous lack of hospital facilities, all over the country, especially in the small urban tracts and rural districts. The total number of state, public, local fund, and private-aided hospitals and dispensaries in British India in the year 1915 was only about 3,000. The total number of people who were sick in that year was 33½ millions. Of this number the in-door patients amounted only to half a million.

Of the total number of people who are sick at any one time, most of the patients suffer from bad or insufficient food or both. The following observations of Mr. A. E. Roberts disclose an awful state of affairs. "The excess mortality in India is proportionately greatest at the 5—24 age period, when however the deaths represent only 14½ per cent. of the total at all ages; the next thirty years 25—54 account for 25½ per cent. of the total mortality; for the rest of life it is only 18 per cent., leaving 43 per cent. to fall upon the 0—5 age period. The heavy loss in the working period of life is of grave import from an economic point of view, especially when the tax paid in sickness and the shorter duration of life are taken into account. The sickness falls heavily upon the adult population, and is generally of a nature that confers no immunity, but especially in the case of malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, and lung diseases—rather increases the liability to subsequent attacks. Where it does not temporarily prostrate, as is not infrequently the case, it often involves a lower rate of wages for labourers, and everywhere depresses the moral and physical character, and so forms a potent source of poverty. This view is enforced by the contrast between India and England in respect of the duration of life; between 15 and 35 years of age the probabilities are from 36 to 38 per cent. for males and from 34 to 48 per cent. for females less favourable in India; the difference at birth amounts to 79 and 85 per cent. respectively."

A Ministry of Public Health Urgently Wanted

The Famine Commissioners of 1898, said in their report "Epidemics may sweep them off by tens of thousands without attracting attention, because these agencies are incessantly at work. Famine which intensifies their activity, is more conspicuous from its less regular occurrence, but it is really only one, and perhaps not the most deadly, of numerous influences by which at present human life is cut short, and which can be effectually counteracted by the general advance of society in wealth, knowledge, and material resources."

To tackle the high rate of mortality and the cognate questions affecting the health and strength of the population, we should have efficient agencies to prevent epidemic, improve the want of good drinking water, reclaim marshy areas, provide drainage facilities, improve insanitary conditions, and provide adequate hospital facilities. The structure of our central government, not to mention other causes, is highly defective and unable to cope with the evil. Of the six ordinary members of the central government's executive council, the Education Member in addition to his education work proper is entrusted with sanitation. The Director-General of Medical Service, the controlling officer over the provincial Surgeon-Generals works under the Home Department. The main work of the Education Member, being education, sanitation lagers from neglect. As the main functions of the Home Member include police justice, prisons, control of provincial administrations, and a variety of other duties, public health naturally suffers. The provinces pull in different directions so that there is no centralised agency to deal with the problems of public health and sanitation effectively.

For the future welfare of this country, it is absolutely necessary that sanitation should be taken away from the Education department and public health from the Home department; and a separate minister "should preside over the newly-constituted" Department of Public Health.

The Department will have to deal with 1 Sanitation and Public Health 2 Housing 3 Maternity, infant welfare, and midwifery 4 medical inspection of and treatment of school children 5 Physical training of children 6 special institutions for defectives 7 Medical schools and colleges, the teaching of hygiene and the training of nurses 8 Industrial health and welfare in connection with factories 9 Hospitals and dispensaries and medical research work and 10 Pure Food.

This departure, as well as others, would necessitate the entire reconstruction of the executive government. This is as aspect of the reform that has not received any attention from the Congress or the authors of the Reform report. The question of the executive, especially its enlargement and reconstruction, will be dealt with in connection with the Industrial Commission's Report which we propose to review in the next issue.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct 30th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	13,000
Mid Americans Spot Trading value	22 72
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	29 40
New York 11 a.m. (As known at closing time)	Jan 24·58 / Mar. 28 08 / May 27. 8 / Jul. 27 61 / Mar. 27.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	22 40
Nov.	21 60
Dec.	20 59
Jan.	20 44
Feb.	20 01

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Oct.	22 26
Nov.	21 46
Dec.	20.72
Jan.	20.29
Feb.	19.76

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Oct.	29.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th

U.S. Bengal Good	13 75
" Fully Good	19 50
" Fine	22 60
No. 1 Oomra Good	20 00
" Fully Good	20 75
" Fine	21 85
Broach Good	22 50
" Fully Good	22 75
" Fine	23.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	—
Futures at New York Jan	28 89
" " Mar.	28 53
" " May	28 20
Spot Cotton at New York	31 35
" Orleans	30.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.83
" " Mar.	27.51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan	28 89
" " Mar.	28 53
" " May	28 20
Spot Cotton at New York	31 35
" Orleans	30.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.83
" " Mar.	27.51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21 000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York Jan	26 19—70
" " March	27 80—70
" " May	27.52—68
Spot Cotton at New York	30 75—60
" Orleans	30.00 Unc'd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27 00—83
" " March	26.75—78

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day day market loans	3
Consols 2½%	60½
Rupee Paper 3½%	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3½%	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07
Biddings also offered until further notice.	

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct 29th.

3½ %1925—1928	£88½
4½ %1925—1945	£99½
5 %New	£94½

London, Oct. 29th

SEEDS.

Wheat—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£132½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers 19/0

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers 20/6

Tone:—Firm—nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers 2/10½

Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Value 2/4½

Tone:—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, NOV. 1.

The past week has seen a remarkable change in the local market. Prospects of peace seem to have demoralized the market, and any rumour that could be twisted any way into a bearish one was eagerly seized on to hammer prices. From Rs. 756 for Fully Good Broach April-May the market dropped to Rs. 708 in four days. On Saturday it fell from Rs 756 to Rs. 770, and on Monday to Rs. 764. Tuesday the market was entirely closed. On Wednesday it dropped from Rs. 756 to Rs. 720. Yesterday the market opened at Rs. 734 and the lowest price touched was Rs. 708, the closing rate being Rs. 719. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 708, and at 1-15 p.m. was Rs. 700. Closing quotations are given below.

Bearish "sentiment" has ruled the market. We have heard that peace will spell an enormous fall in prices, that famine in Indian means much cheaper cotton, and even that influenza is causing the market to decline. Whilst admitting that there are bearish factors we cannot altogether lose sight of the fact that there are also bullish ones. Short cotton crops are one of the latter, which must in the long run have more effect than anything else. Then on the 2nd October the January position in New York stood at 32.65 and Fully Good Broach April/May at Rs. 880. On the 28th October New York January was 29.34 or 331 points lower, and yesterday Broach touched Rs. 708, a fall of Rs. 172. Now is such a decline in Broach justified? In our opinion decidedly not. "Sentiment" may cause a further decline, and possibly will, but "sentiment" will change sooner or later and the reaction will be a sharp one.

That sellers have dominated the market is clearly shown by the fall in prices. Occasionally we have seen a temporary steadiness on a strong buyer coming out, but immediately he withdrew sellers again flooded the market with offers. Broach has been the chief description operated in and Japanese houses, bear speculators and jobbers have been sellers. Bengal Dec/Jan. has not been affected as much as Broach, and the difference has narrowed to Rs. 100.

Owing to the heavy fall in contract rates ready cotton has been dull with little demand, and prices have given way all round.

Home cables are much delayed. From the 21st to 23rd October the January position in New York declined 135 points, but by the 26th ultimo the whole of this decline had been recovered. From the 26th to 29th there was a decline of 88 points.

QUOTATIONS 6-3 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully good Broach	..	April-May	685
Fully good Bengal	..	Dec-Jan.	587
Fine Oomras	..	"	646

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 1ST NOVEMBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawginned Dharwar			740	720	Ready.
M.G. Westerns			720	700	"
M.G. Coompta			755	735	"
M.G. Bazulkot			72.	700	"
M.G. Kadi Viram gam		740	720		"
M.G. Anjar		755	715		"
M.G. Mundra		765	745		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadh Wan		725	705		"
Mala Ginned		700	680		"
M.G. Athni Miraj		750	730		"
M.G. Broach		718	698		"

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Nov. 1st:

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	670
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Dec-Jan.	606

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

The receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay during the week ending 31st October 1918 and up to that date as compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:

Growths.	Total week ending 31st Oct. 1918	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	Total to date since September 1st. 1917
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Americas	7	695	3 701
Egyptian	Nil	354	2 544
Persian Gulf & Muscat	368	1 216	506
Zanzibar & Mozambique	Nil	5	5
Bengal	Nil	610	1 326
Central Provinces	Nil	469	65
Total Oomras	375	3.804	13 161
Broach	1 146	12.061	6 903
Ahmedabad	Nil	269	883
Viramgam and Dhanvar	1,273	28 814	23 378
Kathiawar-Northern	1,464	26 461	17 479
Kandeish	3 551	6,753	8 183
Nagpur	Nil	374	1 902
Oomra, Punjab	2 643	5 419	1 426
Dharwar	292	2. 61	3 152
Coconada	21	376	10
Chicacole & Cocanada	1,403	12 251	2,537
Tinnevelly	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kumptas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sundries	57	6.411	1 317
Total	11,833	105 045	77,306

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept 1918 to 19th Oct 1918	10.508
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 19th Oct. 1918	8,098

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Nov. 1st—8-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	76 8 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	75 0 0	11 8 0
" Kaachi Bangla	76 0 0	11 8 0
Rajpeesee, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown pure	13 4 0	13 12 0
" " Mix	12 14 0	13 6 0
Reclosed White 35-15	100 0 0	..
" Grape 70-29	100 0 0	..
" Grape 30-30	98 0 0	..
" Black	95 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	80 0 0	..
Rapeseed	7 0 0	..
Barley	42 0 0	..
Castorseed	42 0 0	17 0 0
Forward:		
Sept-April	8 11 0	
Linseed May	14 14 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 1st 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. ps.
Davids No. 10	1 4 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 11
Simplex No. 10	1 1 5
Seward No. 10	1 1 5
Anglo Indian No. 64	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 1st 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 10½
Bank Demand	1 0 1
Bank Acceptances 3 m/s.	1 0 0½
T.T. Demand	180
American Dollars	270
Hongkong	224
Shanghai	301
Japan	156
Singapore	141

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold moved between Rs. 28-15-0 and Rs. 28-6-0. The market was weak on account of good war news. Last sold Rs. 28-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

The conditions in the Exchange market are unchanged pending further action by Government.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit Sassoon 1/6 15/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit Sassoon Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 301.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-2 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94
3½ per cent. Paper 75½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.

The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares have been generally a quiet market the week throughout, without, hardly any feature of agility or animation. Transactions have been on a substantially curtailed scale, owing apparently to the apathy of both brokers and their clients for fresh ventures in the present unsettled and erratic conditions. Rates, however, have been unquestionably steady and, in stray instances, mark an appreciable advance.

The attention of the market continues to be focussed on Standards, which the manipulative tactics of the controlling syndicate have succeeded in lifting up to Rs. 2,460 an advance of fully Rs. 200 on the week and Rs. 400 on the fortnight. In view of this grotesque position of Standards, calculated to spell disaster to the market, the New Stock Exchange have decided on the expediency of fixing the maximum rate at Rs. 2,405 for all transactions for the Moorat Settlement, and disallowing fresh contracts for December delivery. No such steps have so far been taken, nor are contemplated by the Old Exchange; and it would not be surprising if the Squeeze that would inevitably follow is likely to reduce the market to a state of jeopardy.

Next to Standards, some interest has been discernible in Madhowjis, due to the entry of some prominent speculators who, it is rumoured, have formed themselves into a ring to bolster up the value: and it is just possible other scrips may be similarly favoured.

Other mill shares have been practically dormant, with little business passing; the position of prices nevertheless keeps perfectly steady at quotations.

The artificial stimulus to Standards has, for the moment, eliminated the feeling of nervousness occasioned by the peace talk, and it looks as though there is going to be a maintenance of the present prices. All things considered, however, we are of the opinion that with the materialisation of the peace overtures and this is well within sight there is every likelihood of the market slumping. If values recede say 15 per cent. from their present berth, we think the opportunity should be welcomed as a safe basis for bona-fide investments, considering the outlook for all cotton fabrics after the war and restoration of normal conditions.

Among the miscellaneous section Bombay Burmahs have again been in fair request, especially the New Issue which has been dealt in at steady advances. Tata Irons have been quiescent, although a feeling of hopefulness is cherished. Tata Hydros have suffered a further decline with sellers in evidence. Bank shares have been patronised, especially Bombay Bank and Bank of India, on investment account. Bombay Tramways continue to find investors even at present high rates.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2035. Swan 560. Standard 2445. Simplex 782-8. Shapurji 136-12. Pearls 517-8. Madhowji 2235. Kohinoor 1295. Ind. Malwa 312-8. Finlay 445. Fazalbhoy 720. David 610. Currimbhoy 230. Crescent 221-4. Colaba 1340. Cen. India 2470. By. United 865. By. Dyeing 1290. Katni O. 246-4. Katni Deferred 1250. Tata Ordinary 247-8. Tata Deferred 1210. Alcocks 730. Bombay Burmah 845. Bombay Tramway 437-8. Bombay Steam 357-8. Tata Hydro 1145.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2035. Swan 560. Standard 2405. Simplex 780. Shapurji 136. Uearls 520. Madhowji 2235. Kohinoor 1295. Indore 310. Finlay 445. Fazalbhoy 720. David 610. Currimbhoy 230. Crescent 220. Colaba 1350. Cen. India 2470. By. United 862-8. By. Dyeing 1300. Katni Ord. 245. Katni Defd. 1250. Alcocks 725. by. Burma 845. By. Tramway 432-8. and Bombay Steam 355.

FINANCE.

Money is steady. The Banks are not taking short deposits. Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is down by Rs. 98-47 lakhs. The Bank rates are unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the Cloth market during the past week. Dealers have been busy making stocks and making preparations for the Devali. During the commencement of the week some buyers for Delhi Cawnpore and Amritsar markets were attracted by the low prices ruling for cloths and have bought small lines of some well-known qualities. The sellers being encouraged by this enquiry at once put up the rates which however acted as a check to further buying, the purchasers having satisfied their immediate requirements. The improvement has been noticeable in 40 inches 64s Extra Shirtings, 44 inches Drills and Sheetings, White Shirtings 36 inches 64s and 64s, and 27 to 28 inches ranges of standard Dhotis. Rupee rates have been very irregular, big dealers quoting higher prices being indifferent as to effecting sales and weak holders anxious to sell at lower rates being anxious to get rid of their stocks, before the Devali holidays transactions of thousands of packages usually take place in the bazaar, but this year business has been very slack and it is expected that only a few packages will change hands during the auspicious occasion. Dealers have been experiencing considerable difficulty in financing their purchases and confidence will have to be restored before any substantial improvement can be expected.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady and quotations have been quite out of the reach of bona-fide buyers. Fresh forward business has been at a standstill. Merchants have cancelled the contracts that have fallen late, as the purchases had been made at high prices. Some makers have booked orders for delivery extending to the middle of next year for various markets and have therefore not been anxious for fresh business. From 28th October the manufacturers have been licensed to run sixty per cent. of the total looms for forty-six hours weekly. The labour difficulty has again been experienced. Two hundred thousand weavers have applied for a fifty per cent. advance of wages and at least 65 per

(Continued on page 14.)

Telegrams — "CHEMICOLOUR," BOMBAY. Telephone No. 354

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THE MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

SIR D. E. WACHA ON REFORM SCHEME.

'ACCEPT SALIENT FEATURES'

MR. BANNERJEA'S VIEWS.

"NO MISTRUST OF PEOPLE."

The All-India Conference of the Moderate Party opened its sittings at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, yesterday. Over five hundred persons from the different parts of the country had intimated their intention of attending the Conference, but several of them could not come down to Bombay on account of one reason or another. About three hundred and fifty members attended the Conference yesterday. They were accommodated on the stage and in the orchestra stalls, while the visitors, who numbered about 150, were seated in the dress circle.

Among those seated on the platform and in the orchestra stalls were: The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, President of the Conference; the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; Sir M. B. Chaubal; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir V. D. Thackersey; Sir H. A. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri; the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat; the Hon. Mr. P. C. Setlna; the Hon. Mr. V. P. Desai; the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram; the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes; Mr. Prithvis Chandra Roy; the Rev. Mr. Nag; Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholker; Mr. P. C. Mither; Mr. J. N. Basu; Mr. S. P. Bose; Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao; Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown; Mr. M. W. Pradhan; Mr. R. Krishna Raj; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. N. M. Samarth; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. H. P. Mody; Rev. Baijnath; Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram; Mr. G. K. Gadgil; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Sardar Rustomji Vakil; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. W. A. Chambers; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia; Mr. H. J. Bhabha; Mr. V. P. Vaidya; Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy; Mr. Vinayak Raoji J. Shunkerseth; Mr. S. R. Gokhale; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Khan Bahadur K. R. Dadachanji; Mr. R. B. Mantri, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. H. M. Masina; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mr. S. E. Warden; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; Dr. Jehangir Cursetji; Dr. D. B. P. Master; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan; Dr. S. S. Batliwala; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji; Rao Saheb Vandeker; Mr. J. Vimadalal; Dr. M. C. Javle; Mr. B. N. Apakhatyar; Mr. N. N. Saher; and others.

Shortly after 2-30 p.m., the President's procession, composed of the President, and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri; Mr. Prithvis Chandra Roy, the Nawab of Bagra, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, and others, entered the platform. Mr. Banerjea was received with loud cheering.

At the outset, Mr. N. M. Samarth read out telegrams and letters of sympathy with the object of the Conference received from different parts of India, including those from the Hon. Maharaja of Darbhunga; the Maharaja of Cossimbazar; Maharaj Sir Pradyat Kumar Tagore; Rajah Digbhapatia; Sir R. G. Bhandarkar; Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru; Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyair; Sir Binode Mitter; Sir B. K. Bose; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir Nilratan Sircar; Rai Bahadur Ananda Swarup; Rai Bahadur H. Mitra; the Hon. Pandit Jagath Narayan; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy; the Hon. Mr. Shafi; the President Ganjam People's Association; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Deshpande; Rao Bahadur Godbole; Rao Bahadur Marathe; Rao Bahadur Kirtane; Mr. R. D. Mehta; Rai Saheb A. P. Patro; Rai Bahadur Nagendra Day; Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit; the Eastern Bengal Landholders Association; the President, Taluq Board, Coimbatore; Rao Bahadur D. V. Bhagvat; Mr. Keshav Govind Damle; Mr. D. C. Sen Gupta; Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, the Vice-Chairman, Coimbatore Municipality; Mr. Dwarkanath Chakravarthi; Mr. Radhakishen Das; Principal Heramba Chandra Mitra; Prof. Kolhatkar; Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana; Mr. Krishnasahay, and others.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said these telegrams and letters showed how wide-spread was the sympathy with the object of the Conference. The presence of the eminent leaders who were unavoidably absent, would have lent eclat to this gathering, but even as it was the Conference was a great success. Sir Dinshaw Wacha then read his address of welcome to the members. He was received with cheering on his rising to address the assembly. He read out part of it and the rest was read out by his son Mr. K. D. Wacha. Many of the sentiments in the address were cheered, and at the conclusion of it, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar proposed the election of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to the Presidential chair. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar seconded and the Hon. Mr. Chintamani supported the motion, which was carried with acclamation. Sir Dinshaw Wacha garlanded Mr. Banerjea amid cheering and the latter then rose to deliver his address amid loud and prolonged cheering.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S ADDRESS.

The Conference of the "Moderates" met in the Empire Theatre yesterday. The following is the text of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Gentlemen:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee of this Conference allow me please to offer you their most cordial welcome for your attendance on this historic occasion. I need not say how greatly the Committee appreciate that spirit of patriotism which, at the call of Duty, has inspired you to respond to their invitation and how pleased they are to see gathered around them from all the important centres those who have long been recognised as representing the maturer and better mind of the country.

Fresh as is the genesis of this Conference in your mind, I advisedly refrain from referring to it. It is sufficient to say that when the din and strife of faction has been hushed, when the mist of misrepresentation has completely disappeared, leaving the horizon of politics as clear as the azure sky, when the many regrettable events which followed in the wake of the declaration of the new Charter of popular liberty are forgotten and buried, and when, above all, sanity and serenity of thought have regained their previous supremacy, the wisdom which dictated the course that has culminated in this Conference, will, I firmly believe, be amply justified.

It seems to me, Gentlemen, that amid the din of conflict little or no heed was paid to the fundamental aims and objects of our national movement, of which the Congress represents the political side. To me it is a matter of the deepest regret that some of those with whom these aims and objects were not infrequently the theme of public exhortation and instruction, should have, consciously or unconciously, given them the go-bye. However, those aims and objects, as explained by the late Mr. Hume, whom they revere and adore as "the Father of the Congress," are writ so large that he who runs may read.

Mr. Hume had explained, as those of you who were closely associated with him from the outset in his work of Indian regeneration are fully aware, what were the fundamental aims and objects of that movement. They were to voice the volume of considered Indian public opinion with sobriety and to co-operate in the work of the Government with a view to bringing about by perseverance and patience fortified by knowledge and experience the general advance of the country, politically, socially and intellectually, with full reliance on the sense of justice and fair play of the great British nation whom an inscrutable Providence in his wisdom has called upon to govern India, as the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had frequently impressed on the minds of his countrymen.

It will be in your recollection how in his memorable speech at Allahabad, on 30th April 1888, Mr. Hume expounded the origin, aims and objects of the Congress. An extract from that speech at this juncture will prove neither unuseful nor mainstructive. Mr. Hume said:

"The Congress was intended to foster wider enthusiasm and a more genuine public spirit by concentrating the most strenuous efforts on great national problems and by diminishing the absorption in local and purely selfish interests—to educate all who took part in it, not merely in the arts of public speaking and debate, developing the faculty of thinking out clearly opinions and expressing them lucidly to others, not merely in habits of accuracy and research, but also in the practice of self-control, moderation and willingness to give and take—to educate them in fact into what has been described as a genuine parliamentary frame of mind, to familiarize the country with the methods and working of representative institutions on a large scale, and thus, as this familiarity grew, to demonstrate to the Government and the people of England that India was already ripe for some measure of those institutions to which the entire intelligence of the country so earnestly aspires."

THE CRY OF UNREASONING NEGATION

I leave it to you to say in how many respects the aims and objects so tersely and clearly pointed out by Mr. Hume have been unheeded or ignored during the last few years. Aye, how few of the present generation of Congressmen have firmly borne in mind those objects. Are we not entitled to enquire how far they have practised the faculty of thinking clearly, accurately and independently on the representative institutions which the genius of the freedom-loving Anglo-Saxon race has so conscientiously endeavoured to grant them in response to the legitimate aspirations of the Intelligentia of the country? May we not also inquire where may be perceived that practice of self-control, moderation and willingness to give and take? Do we not rather hear all around us the cry of unreasoning negation! Where, again, may we inquire is that "parliamentary frame of mind" which Mr. Hume so earnestly wished that men of the Congress should cultivate? Lastly, may we not inquire whether the method now so thoughtlessly pursued is one wherewith to win the support of the democracy of Great Britain in the present constitutional struggle? Rather, is there not the fear among you, who better understand the situation from your long experience and intimate knowledge of public affairs, that recourse to hasty or thoughtless action must eventually prejudice in no little degree the very cause we have at heart, and alienate the generous sympathy and liberal instincts of the British people?

Ample evidence of the aims and objects of the Congress may be discerned in the series of Resolutions which the Congress passed from year to year from the date of its institutions. They are indeed an education by themselves in Indian problems of pith and moment, which he who runs may read. A close study of these, as well as the addresses delivered by distinguished Presidents of the sagacity and statesmanship of Messrs. Bonnerji and Dadabhai Navroji, of Sir P. M. Mehta, B. Tyabji, Surendranath Bannerji, Romesh C. Dutt, Ananda Bose, Lalmohun Ghose, Bhupendranath Basu, Sir S. Nair, Sir Rash Behari Ghose, G. K. Gokhale, Bishnarayan Dar and of Mr. George Yule, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir S. P. Sinha, is certain to induce that sanity and sobriety of thought which, unfortunately, is all too scarce. The Public Services, military expenditure, separation of judicial and executive functions, simultaneous examinations, education in all its branches, sanitation, industrial advancement, amelioration of the impecunious peasantry, and a score of other topics, many of which still await a final solution, were brought forward on the Congress platform as time and occasion inspired, and discussed with an accuracy of facts, a breadth of view and self-restraint which would have reflected credit on any advanced deliberative assembly in the world. These subjects, again, were argued with an earnestness and singleness of purpose which would have rejoiced the heart of any sincere lover of his country. Beyond, however, the Resolutions on these subjects, there were those touching the reform of the obsolete Legislative Councils first instituted in 1861. It was mooted at the very first session of the Congress, and hammered in at each succeeding Session till the advent of the late Sir William Wedderburn in 1889, as President of the Fifth Session, accompanied by the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, that redoubtable parliamentarian and the true friend of India and Indian aspirations. That Congress formulated the broad outlines of the Reform Scheme which Mr. Bradlaugh, soon after his return to England, crystallised in the form of a Bill of his own drafting and introduced in the House of Commons. You, however, are fully aware of the practical counsel that the great politician gave to our assembled countrymen at the historic Congress of 1889: "Not only do not expect too much, but do not expect all at once. Don't be disappointed if of a just claim only something is conceded." None of us here can aver that that advice has lost its force even after this long tract of years.

The rest is history. But it was the efforts of the early Congresses which eventually brought into operation the expanded Councils of 1892. That was the first substantial harvest which the original builders of the Congress were able to reap. But ten years of further well-reasoned and constitutional agitation, at the opening of the twentieth century, resulted once more in a further reform as embodied in the Morley Scheme. And here we are to-day the recipients of a further reform of a substantial character which, when put into operation, will fufil in due course that political destiny for which our countrymen have yearned these many years past.

But, Gentlemen, we are living in other times. The old order of things which fairly served the country for the last half a century is rapidly passing away. Its exist is quickened at a little by the war which, we are rejoiced to see, has secured a glorious triumph to the gallant British and their brave Allies during the past few weeks, and which, it is to be hoped, will prove the glad harbinger of a lasting and enduring peace in the months to come. As in other matters, so in this the war has now quickened the pace of all forms of social and political growth. It is the part of practical statesmanship to take cognisance of the changing times. Shepherds of State as much as leaders of public opinion have to guide their respective charges on the straight path by the light of the past. The past can never be obliterated; it serves as a beacon to illuminate the path of statesmen and people alike. History is nothing but past politics. Under the circumstances it is only by the light of history that the future of the governance of this country can be shaped. It can only be wisely fashioned, moreover, when the method and manner of conducting constitutional struggles, which have carried us so far forward in our national development, are faithfully followed. Political pretentiousness can never yield that success. For it is needful to remember that immaturity of political thought, combined with the exuberance of indiscipline, has invariably wrought michief in all constitutional movements. Thus it goes without saying that the same serenity and sanity of mind, the same spirit of patience and perseverance, of toleration and sobriety which characterised the deliberations and utterances of our distinguished leaders in the past are imperative at the present hour. Opinions may differ, but opinions have to be founded on knowledge. Short views are views formed in darkness. They are parochial and, therefore, fatal to great reforms calculated to advance the further progress of a people. We have to see the harbour with a clear vision and carefully steer the bark of progress midst the surrounding shoals and quicksands in order to bring it to the haven of safety and rest.

NO SHORT CUT IN POLITICES.

New ideals are welcome, for we cannot do without the service of the idealists, and the enthusiasm, patriotism and energy of our young men. None is more welcome in our ranks than the ardent rising generation, who bring to a political movement freshness and vigour. But I would ask them to remember that ideals are dangerous, rather than beneficial if they are not based on broad views and an all-embracing patriotism. Moreover, however splendid our ideals, there is no short cut to constitutional development; in politics the short cut has always been found to be the longest way round. Enthusiasm is a great and vital force; faith moves mountains; but both enthusiasm and faith need the guidance of experience, without which they can accomplish nothing durable. While therefore holding fast to our ideals, let us never lose sight of the practical difficulties to the early attainment of those ideals. As an able writer recently observed in this connection:—

"Of the many combatants engaged in the warfare of ideals few have the courage to face the certainty that their dreams will be fulfilled to-morrow. Our confidence in legislating for the new Jerusalem is immensely far off. The remoteness of the event permits a freedom to the wings of fancy which would be sadly curtailed if there were any prospect that we ourselves might have to live in the world we are recreating. Most Utopias have been constructed in the interests of generations so distant from the age in which the constructors lived that the question, 'How would you like it yourself,' has seldom occurred. The remoteness of the fulfilment, coupled with uncertainty, of which most dreamers are dimly aware, gives rise to an element of irresponsibility which is deeply characteristic of all our idealisms."

And I may also recall in the same connection the following lines of the popular American poet which contain the essence of all practical wisdom in the domain of human affairs:—

We have not wings, we cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb,
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

SLOW AND GRDUAL.

We are now on the eve of entering on a great period of reconstruction. We shall have to sweep away by slow degrees the forms and images, the superscriptions and the trappings which now encumber the ground. Our first business as reformers is to clear away the survivals that can no longer justify themselves. The process will be slow requiring no little patience. A positive policy will have then to be adopted which will make a completer breach, slowly but surely, with the obsolete past and prepare the foundations for a solid edifice. What did Sir Henry Cotton, that other valued friend, say in his great speech as President of the Bombay Congress of 1904? "The process of reconstruction cannot be effected otherwise than by slow and gradual means. Many years must elapse before we can expect the consummation of a reconstructive policy . . . In the continuous and gradual development of representation, and the increase of your power and influence in India itself, involving the ultimate extension of autonomy, we shall find the appropriate and natural prize and legitimate goal of Indian aspirations." It is for you, gentlemen, to say, whether this advice is not as true to-day as it was when given a few short years ago.

The foundation of a new constitutional fabric now to be laid in this country is unlike that of any other constitutional edifice in the world. There is, however, no question that the foundations are being laid broad and deep by the combined statemanship of the Right Hon. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in a material degree, in harmony with the expressed sentiments and wishes of the people. The work of completing the edifice, brick by brick, and laying the crowning stone will entirely depend on our own energy, aptitude and capacity for governing ourselves. It is a most arduous and uphill task which for successful accomplishment will need the co-operation of all, Indian and British alike; we cannot afford to dissipate our energies in fruitless controversy. The transitional period, which will immediately commence on the passing of the Reform Bill in Parliament, will be the most critical one and watched with the keenest interest by our generous rulers. On the wisdom and ability with which we carry out the provisions of the Parliamentary Statute will depend our future constitutional progress towards responsible self-government. Whatever may be the imperfections of the measure before us, it should be our duty to work it whole-heartedly, with singleness of purpose so as to achieve for it the success we desire. The imperfections, I need not say, are bound to be removed with the experience of revolving years. It will be, therefore, prudent for you, gentlemen of the Conference, who are not the advocates of 'The All or the Nothing' creed, to accept the salient features of the scheme, so prolific of good; all minor details may well be left to find their true solutions. Experience is a great teacher and I will leave it to time and experience to deal with those details, as well as the imperfections which are to be detected. No constitution prepared by human foresight and human energy has ever been known to be perfect. Constitutions can never be made to order. At the best they grow with the growth of years and become stronger with their own inherent strength. The Reform Scheme has now been heartily accepted by an overwhelming majority of the better minds of the country as a first definite advance towards the steady realisation of full responsible self-government, as pronounced in that memorable declaration of 20th August 1917. Let us with one heart and mind make a supreme effort to secure for it that success which our rulers so sincerely wish and which the British Democracy, who have already assented to it by their representatives in Parliament, will rejoice to see.

It is not for me, standing before you as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of this Conference, to enter into the many merits of the scheme. Properly speaking, it the province of our esteemed and eloquent Congress veteran whom you have by your unanimous suffrage so wisely elected your President, to expound it in his own lucid terms. All I wish to say here is that my own views are those already expressed in the Memorandum which I and my esteemed co-signatories and co-workers submitted to the public in July. The reform proposals have, by universal consent, been deemed to constitute a solid monument of the industry, ability and far-sighted statesmanship of their distinguished authors. They have been conceived from a lofty point of view and in a spirit which is even broader in some respects than that of the Congress itself. India should express with one voice its sense of gratitude for this memorable work which will add another and brighter page to the annals of British Indian rule.

I NAUGARTE A LIBERAL ARGANIZATION.

And now, gentlemen, before I resume my seat may I venture to make one suggestion which is calculated, I think, to advance those liberal views which you, who are all assembled in this Conference, entertain. My suggestion is that on the conclusion of your proceedings you will in your respective provinces follow the laudable example of Bengal and make every effort to inaugurate a liberal organisation to propagate and advance the views you hold. Let us all fearlessly and resolutely pursue the aim and object for which this Conference has been held. Let us steadily maintain a broad outlook with a unity of purpose, never relaxing those sound principles on which we have taken our firm stand. Let us hold aloft our own banner on which are inscribed Trust and Hope and slowly but steadily march straight to the goal of our aspirations for the attainment of which the elders of the Congress have borne the burden and heat of the day for thirty years and more.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar in moving that Mr. Bannerjea be duly elected president of the Conference of all the Moderates of India said it was unnecessary for him in moving the resolution to go into the details of the public career of Mr. Bannerjea which had made him one of the most prominent publicists and patriots of India and enabled him to render services to his Motherland which would always stand enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen throughout the length and breadth of this country. The Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address had reminded them that Mr. Hume was the father of the Indian National Congress. The speaker begged to supplement the fact by another fact which he believed was not widely known, which even his friend Mr. Bannerjea appeared to have clean forgotten, that if Mr. Hume stood in the history of the Indian National Congress as the father of the Congress, if Mr. Hume had that idea put into his head by Lord Duffrin when he was the Viceroy, Mr. Bannerjea was the grand-father of that Indian National Congress (cheers). Before the idea was taken up by by Lord Dufferin who suggested it to Mr. Hume, and Mr. Hume formulated it into a concrete shape, Mr. Bannerjea in the early eighties of the last century in the columns of his paper "Bangalee," from week to week propounded the idea of an annual assembly of the representatives of the country meeting from year to year, formulating the just aspirations of the people of this country and building of India into a political and social whole, so that India under the aegis of the British Rule might take her due rank in the scale of Nations (cheers.)

Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholker in seconding the motion said it was a matter of deep pleasure to him to be called upon to second the election of his great friend and leader Mr. Bannerjea. He had the pleasure and honour of working with him as the humble lieutenant of his. He had been devoting all his energy and matchless eloquence to the welfare of his country and the betterment of his countrymen (cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. C. J. Chintamani in supporting said it was a matter of pleasure to him that they should meet under the auspices of the same veteron leader under whom there had been so much political activity. They had for the Chairman of the Reception Committee an ex-President of the Congress, and for their president one of the most veteran president of the Congress, and people in those circumstances could not accuse them of not being faithful to the ideals of the National Congress. The majority of the people at the Conference were there before the majority of the people in the Congress were in this world.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee then put the motion to vote and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bannerjea then took the presidential chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following in the first part of the Hon. Surendranath Bannerjea's address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

We meet to-day under the shadow of a devastating world conflict; but happily for us and for all the nations of the earth peace is in sight. President Wilson has very justly characterised the war as a struggle for liberty, and it is also a war on behalf of democracy. We rejoice to find that democracy is the dominant note in all parts of the civilised world to-day and India would welcome a just and lasting peace giving India her due and legitimate share of self-government.

One of the ideas that has very prominently emerged in connection with this war is the establishment of a League of Nations. I hope I may be permitted to express the fervent desire that India should have a place in it when the idea materialises. India has been no silent partner in this struggle for freedom and justice. Her sacrifices have been great and commensurate with her capacity and resources. I hope she will not be forgotten in the supreme moment when the affairs of the British Empire come to be readjusted after the war.

I desire to thank you most heartily for the great honour which you have done me by asking me to preside over the deliberations of this Moderate Conference, the first of its kind. There is a special appropriateness both as regards time and place in holding this first session of the Moderate Conference. To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of the great Proclamation of Queen Victoria. Here in Bombay 33 years ago, the Indian National Congress first saw the light. Bombay, the capital of Western India, which its patriotic citizens are proud to call the first city in Asia, was the cradle and the nursery of the Indian National Congress. From here the movement grew and spread until the Congress became under the leadership of "the men of yesterday" a vast national organiation which from 1885 to 1917 voiced the national sentiment, moulded and focussed the national aspirations and stirred the Government into the

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

paths of political reform. May the stars shine as auspiciously upon the great Conference which to-day is launched into being. May it grow and thrive and prosper until, representing all that is best and truest and sanest in the public life of the country, it serves to help forward the progressive realization of responsible government in India and the fruition of the cherished hopes associated with the inauguration of that great experiment.

THE WORD MODERATE.

Sir, I confess I do not like the word Moderate. I use it because it has come into vogue and because it connotes qualities—the qualities of prudence, moderation, and self-restraint—which, I greatly value and which, I hope and trust, when the heat and the dust of the present controversies will have been allayed, will become the enduring assets of our national life. I myself would prefer the term "centre wing of the nationalist party" as applicable to ourselves. For we are and always have been the centre, the focus, the starting-point of all rational political activities standing between the extreme views of reactionaries on the one hand, and of thoughtless and reckless reformers on the other, seeking to guide, control and regulate them, and to lead them on into useful and fructifying channels, in conformity with our environments and the high ends of national progress. I desire to employ in relation to ourselves a term which is in use wherever Parliamentary Government in some form or other prevails and which will be understood by all who, in other parts of the world, are working for the same cause. I look forward to the day when we shall become a world-wide party in politics and take our place among those who in other fields and other countries, inspired by the same principles and animated by the same motives, are seeking to advance the cause of human progress by steady and rational methods, avoiding the dangers of cataclysm and the equally serious menace of stagnation.

REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION.

We, call us for the present the Moderate party if you like, are the friends of evolution and the enemies of revolution. We abhor revolutions alike in our own interests and those of the Government. We deprecate all methods calculated to develop or strengthen the forces of revolution. We have witnessed the nameless horrors of revolutions in France, in Russia, and in other countries, how too often they have been followed by reaction and repression and the enthronement of despotic authority. The execution of Charles I was followed by the autocracy of the Lord Protector, Oliver Crmwell. The French Revolution was the precursor of the military despotism of Napoleon Bonaparte and the unsettlement of the social and political order in France, with its prolonged agony, lasting for nearly a century. The revolutionary movement in Russia has inaugurated a reign of terror which humanity contemplates with a shudder. Let us beware of revolutionary movements and those wild and extravagant ideals which, as all history tells us, are their breeding-ground. Nor are the rulers of men left without light and guidance from these cataclysms. Injustice revenges itself with compound interest, says Carlyle, in French Revolutions and events of that order. The longer the dues of nations are kept in arrears, the heavier becomes the payment. For the truth cannot too often be repeated—it should be burnt in upon the souls of men in authority—that reforms indefinitely postponed or inadequate in their scope and comprehension prepare the ground for revolution. They are the seedlings upon which the revolutionary instinct feeds and from which it derives its sustaining and vitalizing influence. The Moderate party is the friend of stable and orderly progress, resolute in its denunciation of methods which in the name of liberty are calculated to weaken the foundations of social and political order, strengthen the hands of the Executive Government for purposes of repression and offer a plea for postponing the day of India's political emancipation.

OUR CREED.

Our creed is co-operation with the Government whenever practicable, and opposition to its policy and measures when the supreme interests of the Motherland require it. Our guiding principle is—"co-operate when we can; criticize when we must". It is not "criticize when we can; co-operate when we must." We deprecate opposition for the sake of opposition. Opposition must always produce excitement and unrest and is justified only by the ample reward of all legitimate opposition which is the redress of national grievances and the enlargement of popular rights. No one can say that those who led the opposition against the partition of Bengal and got the "settled fact' unsettled do not know how to conduct a campaign of opposition if the circumstances require it, or that in the course of less than a dozen years they have gone back upon their ancient political principles. We raised aloft the standard of opposition and clung to it with undying faith, even in moments of the deepest darkness and depression; and our faith was justified by the result, because it was a faith founded upon the absolute justice of our cause and the righteousness of the methods which we followed. Let the occasion arise, and let me assure you and all else whom it may concern that we of the moderate party, and I am sure I am permitted to speak in their name and on their behalf, are prepared to repeat the same chapter in our national history. But God be thanked, the times are changed—the angle of vision of our rulers has undergone a profound transformation. A change, a welcome change, has come over the spirit of their dreams, and they have extended to us the hand of fellowship and friendship. Let us grasp it with alacrity and enthusiasm and, in co-operation with British statesmanship, let us march forward to the accomplishment of the high destinies that under the Providence of God are in store for us. It is because the leaders of the present-day Congress movement will not recognise the change, the profound change in the spirit and the policy of the Government, and persist, despite the altered conditions, in a campaign of opposition, that we are here on this platform holding a separate Conference of our own, where in an atmosphere of harmony, of unity of views, ideals and aspirations, we can formulate our proposals with regard to the great constitutional issues with which we stand confronted to-day.

THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

The message of the 20th August 1917 marks an era in the history of our political progress. It is the greatest of our charters, greater than the Charter Act of 1833, or the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, or even the Despatch of the 25th August, 1911, promising to us the boon of provincial autonomy. It represents a striking and memorable departure in the history of our relations with the British Empire. It marks the termination of the old and the inauguration of what I may call the new regime. For the first time the objective of British rule in India is clearly defined; and the message proclaims, as if with a resonant blast on a golden trumpet, the great mission of England in the East. The vessel of State is no longer to drift aimlessly without rudder and compass, but is to be steered, slowly, steadily and majestically, into its haven of rest, under the guidance of British statesmanship aided by the co-operation of the people of India. Self-government within the Empire is to be the end and aim of British rule, and it is to be attained by progressive stages of realisation. Such is the message of the 20th August, 1917. In the words of the illustrious authors of the Report:

"The time has now come when the sheltered existence which we have given India cannot be prolonged without damage to her national life; we have a richer gift for her people than any we have yet bestowed upon them. Manhood within the Empire presents something better than anything she has yet attained."

A high moral purpose thus pervades the great declaration and inspires the framers of the Report in making their proposals. England desires to confer upon our people a gift, greater, richer, nobler far than any she has yet bestowed—the gift of an elevated manhood, of responsible public life, of increased and increasing national self-respect, the inevitable concomitants of the enjoyment of free institutions.

MISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE.

And here I must pause for a moment to refer to the charge of mistrust of the people which, it is alleged, the authors of the Report exhibit in their proposals. Such a charge is inconsistent with the spirit and essence of the noble message which I have just quoted and with the general breadth and liberality of the proposals themselves, which in the opinion of all, friends and foes, critics and advocates alike, are admittedly a great advance upon the existing state of things, and in the opinion of many, and they form the majority, constitute a definite stage towards the progressive realisation of responsible government. In judging of the proposals contained in the Report we cannot overlook the qualifying clauses. Responsible government, under the terms of the declaration of the 20th August, 1917, is to be attained by and through progressive stages. We cannot go behind that declaration. We of the Moderate party take our stand upon it, 'the basic pledge,' I quote the words of H. E. the Viceroy. We cannot repudiate it because we have not been consulted, or because it is a foreign Government that issued it; and taking our stand upon it and consistently with its spirit and essence, we may press for modifications and improvements. But the announcement is there—our pillar of smoke by day, our column of fire by night. Full autonomy, Provincial or Imperial, we cannot have all at once. The stages are indicated in the Report. They are progressive in their character. There can only be a difference of opinion about the pace. The question of mistrust does not and cannot arise in view of the qualifying conditions of the 'basic pledge'. The whole fabric of reform, which is admittedly an advance upon the existing state of things, is based upon the confidence of its framers that the people of India will rise to the height of the occasion and justify the great experiment.

THE LIMITATIONS.

The limitations are dictated by the caution of statesmanship and by considerations of expediency. They give shape and form to the qualifying clauses of the message. The message is the message of a Coalition Government consisting of statesmen belonging to different parties. The recommendations based upon it, must, before they can be placed on the statute-book run the gauntlet of Parliamentary criticism and be acceptable to the great British Democracy. Say what you like, the English people are essentially conservative in their character and temperament. Behind the radicalism of the most Radical, there is an underlying vein of caution which Imperial responsibilities have imposed upon the national character. In inaugurating a great experiment, in making a new departure in the government of the greatest dependency the world has ever seen, the average Englishman, no matter what may be his political nomenclature, Liberal, Conservative or Radical, is awayed by the traditional caution of his race; he will move but slowly and steadily. The illustrious framers of the Report must have borne this fact in mind and in submitting their Report felt bound so to frame their proposals as to make them acceptable to all classes of British politicians, and it must be said to their credit they have been marvellously successful in their effort. When the proposals were first introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. Montagu, they were greeted with a chorus of approval. Members of Parliament, belonging to opposite schools, vied with one another in supporting the scheme in its general outlines. Sir John Rees and Commander Wedgwood found themselves ranged on the same side. It was a triumph of cautious statesmanship. This unanimity of support where we should have expected a division, barring, of course, the artificial agitation got up by Lord Sydenham, and his party, is a striking testimony to the wisdom of the authors of the Report in submitting proposals that commended themselves to the general acceptance of the British public. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to observe the other day, while presiding at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, that he and the Secretary of State had gone as far as it was possible for them consistently with the message of the 20th August, 1917. Whatever differences of opinion there may exist with regard to this view, it is impossible to dispute the fact that the proposals have been cast upon lines which on the whole have received a gratifying measure of support from the British public. They introduce important constitutional changes with safeguards which rouse no misgiving or suspicion among the Conservative elements of British society. I therefore dismiss the plea of mistrust of the people brought against the framers of the Report. The Report does not go far enough in some respects from our standpoint. It may in our judgment need modification and improvement. But caution, even when carried to the verge of timidity, is not mistrust. Caution is an intellectual quality: mistrust is a moral distemper: and when widely divergent opinions have to be conciliated, boldness has to be combined with caution. I cannot leave this part of my subject without paying the tribute of my admiration in which I am sure you will join to the illustrious authors of the Report. It is not for me to anticipate the verdict of history, but when the heat and the excitement of the present controversies will have disappeared and things are seen in their true perspective, a grateful posterity will recognize Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu as among the truest benefactors of the Indian people and the Report will take its place among the great State papers of this generation, worthy to be ranked with Lord Durham's Report on the question of Canadian Reform.

STEADY CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS THE AIM OF THE CONGRESS.

Let us not overlook the fact that we of the Congress, from the time that we took up self-government within the Empire as the principal plank in our platform, have advocated steady, gradual and progressive advancement. So far back as the year 1902, speaking as President of the Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad, I observed:

"We have no higher aspiration than that we should be admitted into the great confederacy of self-governing States of which England is the august mother."

And then I added, and this is the most elevant part of the statement:—

"We recognise that the journey towards the goal must necessarily be slow and that the blessed consummation can only be attained after prolonged preparation and laborious apprenticeship. But a beginning has to be made....."

"Prolonged preparation and laborious apprenticeship" are the words I used sixteen years ago as indicating the stages through which we must pass in order that we may qualify ourselves for a full measure of self-government. The late Mr. Gokhale speaking as President of the Benares Congress in 1905 urged the same view in similar language. He said:—

"For better, for worse, our destinies are now linked with those of England and the Congress freely recognises that whatever advance we seek must be within the Empire itself. That advance, moreover, can only be gradual, as at each stage of the progress it may be necessary for us to pass through a brief course of apprenticeship before we are enabled to go to the next one. For it is a reasonable proposition that the sense of responsibility, required for the proper exercise of the political institutions of the West, can be acquired by an Eastern people through practical training and experiment only. . . . While, therefore, we are prepared to allow that an advance towards our goal may be only by reasonably cautious steps, what we emphatically insist on is that the resources of the country should be primarily devoted to the work of qualifying the people by means of education and in other ways, for such advance."

Mr. Gokhale used almost prophetic language. He repeated that we must pass through a period of apprenticeship before we can come to the next stage in our progress, and this is exactly what the scheme provides—gradual stages of advance, all in sight, one following another, not indeed automatically, but as we prove our fitness and establish our capacity. Now, let us hear what India's other great political saint said in what may be regarded as his political testament, the last great pronouncement that he made as a public man. Speaking as President of the Calcutta Congress of 1906, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji observed:—

"It is no use telling us, therefore, that a good beginning cannot be made now in India for what Mr. Gladstone called "living representation." The only thing needed is the willingness of the Government. The statesmen at the helm of the present Government are quite competent and able to make a good beginning so that it may naturally in no long time develop itself into full legislatures of self-government like those of the self-governing Colonies."

Thus Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji speaks of "a beginning which will develop itself into full legislatures of self-government.' There is thus to be in the opinion of one of the greatest of Indians, "a beginning and a development." But this is not all. The first article of the Congress creed, its basic principle, embodies the views of the Presidents of the Congress to whom I have referred. The Article says:—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with these members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means, by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

Thus, according to the basic principle of the Congress such as the Congress was, self-government is to be attained by "a steady" gradual reform of the existing system of administration, and the principle embodies the definite and pronounced views of three ex-Presidents, two of whom representing the greatest names in modern Indian annals. They declare that a beginning has to be made, that our progress must be gradual, and that we must pass through a period of laborious apprenticeship before the final goal is reached. Does not the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme substantially comply with these conditions? It places the final goal within sight. It provides intermediate stages of loyal co-operation and laborious apprenticeship which are to qualify us for the attainment of the fullest measure of responsibility. I am, therefore, justified in holding that if the illustrious men, now alas! dead and gone, who made the Congress what it was, were now in our midst, if Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, W. C. Bonnerjee, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir William Wedderburn and others had been spared to us to lead and guide our counsels, they would have welcomed with alacrity the Reform proposals as formulated by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, subject, of course, to the necessary improvements. They are in conformity with the principles laid down by the great Congressmen of the past whose memories we venerate and whose precepts are our guide. It is said of the ancient kings of Arragon and Castille that when they found themselves confronted with difficult problems, when their minds hesitated and their judgments wavered, they appealed to the venerable oracles of their ancestors for illumination and guidance. May we not in the same way with bended knees and in a spirit of pious reverence approach the great oracles of the Congress? And we know what their verdict would be.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

I am well aware of the objection that will be urged. It will be said in reply that the latest pronouncement of the Congress on the subject is the Congress-League scheme which was authoritatively adopted at Lucknow in December, 1916, but which is cast upon different lines. Now that scheme was avowedly a transitory arrangement. It was framed before the announcement of the 20th August, 1917. It did not and could not deal with the new situation created by the message of the 20th August. There is no mention in it of responsible government. The great message deals wholly and solely with responsible government and provides for its progressive stages. The Congress-League scheme creates, in the words of the "Manchester Guardian," a directorate with an executive subordinate to the Legislature, but not removable at its pleasure. It creates opportunities for full free criticism, but does not provide for responsibility. A new situation having been created by the message of 20th August, a new programme had to be followed; and the special session of the Congress adopted such a programme. Recognising the scheme as a factor which has to be dalt with, it sought to work into its frame-work the leading features of the Congress scheme with the result that it practically transformed it out of recognition. It amounted to rejection by a flank movement. Our procedure is different. As I have already observed, we take our stand upon the basic pledge of the 20th August, and our suggestions for the modification and expansion of the scheme are in entire conformity with the spirit and essence of the great pledge, not seeking to tamper with it or to go beyond it, but to keep within its broad and beneficent lines. We recognise that no private Bill has, in these days, any chance in Parliamnt. Here is our chance, our only chance, which has occurred after ceaseless and strenuous effort extending over the lifetime of a generation by the most illustrious of our men, and the plainest considerations of patriotis and expediency demand that we should not in the exuberance of our zeal or in the wantonness of our indiscretion allow this chance to slip by. It may never again occur. There are tides in human affairs, says the great master-singer, which, taken at the flood, lead to fortune. Such a tide has set in in our favour with an irresistible current. Let us ride on its crest until we are swept by its onrushing flow into the Promised Land, the dream of the greatest, the wisest and the noblest of our race.

OUR FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

And here I must pause to refer to the fundamental differences between the two wings of the nationalist party which have brought about this Conference. It was not without a wrench that we seceded from the Congress, and absented ourselves from its Special Session held in August last. To many of us, to me in a special sense, the absence was painful. Some of us have contributed to build up the great national institution with our life-blood. There was no sacrifice which we were not prepared to make, no toil which we were not ready to undergo, for the sake of the Congress. We watched it at its birth, nursed it at its cradle, and rejoiced with parental jubilation at its growing maturity. My venerable friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, was present at the first meeting of the Congress in 1885 in this city, and though I had not that great honour and privilege, yet from 1886 to 1917, I attended every session of the Congress, save and except the one held at Karachi. We have helped to rear up this great national organisation and to steer it through the perils of childhood and the temptations of adolescence and manhood, and now when we are within view of the crowning reward of our life-long labours, we find the voice of conflict and controversy, of bitter opposition, charged with the elements of personal and partisan rancour, raised in what had been the temple of our national unity, and the healing counsels of moderation, of prudence, and expediency dictated by the highest patriotism, consecrated by the noblest examples, cast to the winds. We could not but secede; for the difference between those who had captured the machinery of the Congress—call them Extremists for want of a better name—and ourselves were fundamental, and that upon a matter equally fundamental—of supreme and vital importance—viz. the question of self-government for India. The Congress was an organisation for the attainment of self-government, the opening words of the first Article of the Constitution of the Congress being:—

"The object of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-government members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the right and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members."

The Congress exists—the Congress was called into being—for the attainment of self-government. But we knew that extreme views would prevail at its last special session; we knew that the Scheme would be condemned there and the interests of responsible government jeopardized. The Congress was a means to an end, the attainment of self-government. We sacrificed the means for the end, the organization of the Congress for the sake of self-government in India.

THE PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF THE SPLIT.

We made the sacrifice in anticipation of coming events and the sequel shewed that our fears were abundantly justified. Even before the publication of the Report, the Extremist leaders, their organisations, and their organs in the Press, had assumed a hostile and even bellicose attitude in regard to proposals of which they knew little or nothing. On the 2nd June, 1918, fully five weeks before the publication of the Report, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee sounded the tocsin of alarm, as if a great danger was impending and preparations had to be made to meet it. They issued a circular in which they said:—

"You keep yourselves ready to hold meetings to attend the Congress and the Conferences in very large numbers and to fearlessly criticise the proposals if they fall short of our deal."

On the 8th July, the very day of the publication of the scheme (and the scheme be it understood covers 179 printed pages of foolscap), Mrs. Besant thus wrote in her own organ, "New India":—

"The scheme is unworthy to be offered by England or to be accepted by India. It is petty where it should have been large, banal where it should have been striking. There is about it no spacious and far-seeing statesmanship, no constructive genius, no vision for India or even future evolution into freedom."

On the same day, the 8th July, a manifesto condemning the scheme was issued by fifteen gentlemen of Madras in which they said:—

"The Scheme is so radically wrong alike in principle and in detail that in our opinion it is impossible to modify or improve it. Nor do we think it possible to devise any system of safe-guards against the mischievous working of the whole complex scheme. It cannot consequently form the basis of discussion or compromise by the people or their representatives. . . We are satisfied that unless the present scheme is altogether abandoned as to the political reform of the Government of the country and another substituted, embodying principles or plans in consonance with the inalienable rights of the people of this country to achieve responsible government, which is different in nature and magnitude from a vaguely recognized right of co-operation, a deep wide-spread and enduring national discontent would be the consequence."

On the following day, the 9th July, the day after the publication of the Scheme Mr. Tilak wrote: "The Montagu scheme is unacceptable," and his paper the "Kesari" said: "It has dawned, but where is the sun?" All this appeared within twenty-four hours of the publication of a scheme of considerable length and of immense complexity, dealing with problems difficult and delicate, which had taken the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the Government of India and the authorities concerned nearly six months to elaborate. Could the Report have been carefully read by those who were so early in condemning it? No wonder that Commander Wedgwood should have said that the Indian opposition did not count. But the mischief had been done. The cry raised by the Extremist leaders was taken up with eager avidity by their followers; and in their varous Conferences at Madras, in Calcutta and Akola, they condemned the scheme as "unsatisfactory." "disappointing." "unacceptable." At some of these Conferences, the Moderate representatives tried to reason and to argue but all in vain. Bitter passions had been roused. The Moderates were howled down. At Akola, an ex-President of the Congress, specially invited to attend the Conference, had to withdraw with his friends after a vain effort at a reasonable understanding. We of the Moderate party had to decide whether we should attend the Special Session of the Congress, where these extreme views were likely to dominate its counsels and to lend them the weight of our authority, or to abstain from all participations in its deliberations? As I have said, we decided to abstain; and it can no longer be said that the Resolutions of the Special Session of the Congress represented the united voice of India. It is possible that our abstention had a moderating influence upon the views of the Extremist leaders, and it is but the bare truth to state that our firm and courageous stand has had the effect of somewhat modifying the wild and extravagant opinions that found so much favour in the early stages of the discussion. We no longer hear the words "undiscussable" or "unacceptable" or the cry of "rejection in toto." We have emerged from that stage. The frontal attack has given place to a dexterous flank movement so prominently in evidence in the deliberations and the Resolutions of the Congress. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State are thanked for their good intentions, and their genuine efforts to even appreciated, but the Scheme remains where it was—it is declared, to be unsatisfactory and disappointing, unless and until certain suggested modifications which will transform it out of shape have been accepted. The earnestness of the attempt is recognised but the achievement is belittled. Our view is wholly different. We regard the proposals, in common with the various Legislative Councils in the country which have yet spoken on them, as an advance upon the existing state of things and a definite stage towards the progressive realization of responsible government. We press for modifications and expansion upon the lines of the message of the 20th August, 1917. Specially do we urge this view in connection with the Government of India, but I will say this—that if unfortunately no advance is made, I trust this will not be the case, even then we shall be ready to accept the Scheme as an improvement upon the existing state of things and an advance (it may be only a small advance) towards responsible government. The Extremist leaders would reject the Scheme unless the fundamental changes which they have suggested were embodied in the proposals. The cry of rejection still lurks in their attitude, though in a somewhat disguised form. There being this difference in fundamentals, a common platform was out of the question. No useful purpose is served by a patched-up truce. Let each party worship in its own temple according to its own lights and convictions. "I do not believe," said Mr. Gandhi, "that we should at a critical moment like this be satisfied with a patched-up peace between the so-called Extremists and the so-called Moderates, each giving up a little in favour of the other. I should like a clear enunciation of the policy of each group or party."

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

It has been said that we should have attended the Special Session of the Congress, urged our views and, if outvoted, then and then only should we have seceded and held this Conference. This procedure did not commend itself to us. We did not wish to add to the bitterness of a situation which was already sufficiently painful, by a heated controversy on the Congress platform. If we were outvoted as we were sure to be, we felt that the influence of a Moderate Conference with the stigma of defeat (which did not represent the real sense of the country) would weaken our just influence and take away from the weight of the deliberations of our Conference. It would be the Conference of a defeated party. I may here add that I tried my best to come to an understanding but all in vain. On the 7th August, full three weeks before the meeting of the Congress, I wired to the Joint Secretary and to Mrs. Besant to postpone the special session of the Congress for a short time for an interchange of views which might help to bring about an understanding. The request was not complied with, and at the last moment, just 24 hours before the sitting of the Congress when a final effort at reunion was made, it was far too late, the psychological moment having passed by.

There is yet another consideration in this connection which is not to be overlooked. While the Scheme is being opposed in England by the Indo-British Association, Lord Sydenham, Sir John Hewett and others of that like, the "Morning Post," the "Spectator" and other such papers, and while Lord Curzon is withholding his support from it; while, in India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades' Association, the European Association, the Anglo-Indian Association, the South-Indian Liberal Federation, the Madras Dravidian Association, the New Zemindars' and Landholders' Association of Madras, the Moslem Defence Association, the Islamia League, etc., etc., are all opposing the Scheme; should Congressmen also oppose it, though from a different point of view and increase the difficulties of our friends in England and help to wreck the Scheme? Yet this is what the Special Congress did. Hence this Conference has become an urgent national necessity.

THE SOUNDNESS OF OUR POSITION.

And the soundness of our position with regard to the Reform proposals cannot be questioned. In the first place, it is supported by all our English friends, by the great organs of English public opinion interested in the political advancement of India and by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Polak wired out to this country to say that it would be perilous to reject the scheme. What did this ominous message mean? It implied that if the scheme was dropped in consequence of our opposition, the prospects of responsible government would be indefinitely postponed. The British Democracy, in view of our opposition, would say "well, if you don't want it, we drop the scheme altogether." And is there any other scheme to take its place? None that I know of.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

Indeed the opposition to the scheme raised by the Extremist leaders and their followers is a real difficulty in our way which has to be met and overcome. Lord Sydenham, in the debate which took place in the House of Lords early in August, quoted Mr. Tilak in support of his condemnation of the Scheme and in urging that it should be dropped. It is a strange alliance. Once again the truth is illustrated that extremes meet. But it is an alliance, not indeed ratified by convention or consent, (though both parties want the same thing, viz., the rejection of the scheme), is disastrous to the best interests of India and the Eng-

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Divali (Hindu holiday) Banks closed. Postal holiday.
Moderate Conference, Empire Theatre 11-30 a.m.
Joint Meeting for Prayer, with regard to the War, for Christians of all denominations, at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, (close to the Parsi Statue) 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrain and Gwader will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday previous.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m

MONDAY, November 4.

H. E. Lord Willingdon arrives in Bombay.
Hindu New Year (1975); Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Nov 5.

H. E. the Governor's arrival. 10-40 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat 12 noon.
Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: At 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-0 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

COOPER—Child of N. R. Cooper, of G. I. P. Rly. Co-operative Society and of Palace of Varieties, grand-daughter of Khan Bahadur E. D. Cooper (Bikaner), died Thursday night, deeply regretted.

MONTH'S MIND.

There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass on Monday the 4th instant, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagaon, at 7 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Isabella Henriques, the dearly beloved wife of Dr. A. F. Henriques, J.P. Friends and relations, please accept this the only intimation.

The Catholic Friends will celebrate the Mass in honour of St. Anthony of Padua at 9 a.m. on Sunday 3rd November, 1918, at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, for the termination of the war and the present epidemic.

There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass on Monday, the 4th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, at 7-30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of late Clara Mary Pereira wife of late John Francis Pereira. Friends and relations, please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17 B. B. & C. I. Ry. Battn. (I.D.F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott to-day from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/18th B. I. P. Ry. Battn. (I.D.F.) will play this evening at 6 p.m.

PEERBHOY DISPENSARY.

During the month of October the patients who were treated in the Bai Moolbai Peerbhoy Hajee Khoja Charitable Dispensary for women and children numbered 1,565, of whom 1,070 were women, and 495 children.

RAM MOHAN HOME FOR STUDENTS.

The Home reopens on the 4th instant. It is situated in a well ventilated house in Girgaum Back road. High school, College and Law students will be admitted. Those who require accommodation should write to or see the Superintendent Mr. B. B. Korgamkar, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Speeches on the 13th, 20th, 23rd, 27th November and 4th, 10th, 17th December, 1918, in the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6-30 p.m., on "Hindu Marriages (Validity) Bill," will be delivered by Messrs. G. K. Parekh; N. M. Muzumdar; R. G. Pradhan; M. Subedar; Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya; Prof. H. G. Limaye; Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, and other eminent men.

XIII HOURS' ADORATION.

To-morrow there will be celebrated the XIII. Hours' Adoration in the Rosary Church Mazagon, High Mass will commence at 6-30 a.m. during which there will be the Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament and General Communion. In the evening, at 6-30, the Rev. Alban Goodier S. J. will preach a Sermon. The procession will start at 7-30 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 30th October, 1918, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. J. A. Saldanha occupied the Chair. The following papers were read:—

1. Curious Hindu Marriage Customs by K. A. Padhye.
2. The Consecration Ceremonies of the Parsis by Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modj.

APPRECIATION OF SOCIAL WORK.

A public meeting invited by the members of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League will be held on Monday the 4th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Settlement for the purpose of showing appreciation of the work done by Mr. C. B. Lalaye who has been working as Secretary since the Settlement was opened and who is now on behalf of the Social Service League going to take up welfare work for the operatives in the Standard and the Tata Mills. Mr. N. G. Hunt of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. will preside.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-night the Bandman Opera Co. will stage Capt. Bruce Brainsfather's successful war comedy with music, "The better 'Ole" or "The Romance of Old Bill." Many will be glad to renew acquaintance with the three modern Musketeers, "Old Bill", "Alf" and "Bert", the former as usual being in the hands of Mr. Fred Winn, whose delightful rendering this famous character is so much well-known. Belly Rex and Con Colyer are in their old parts of Bert and Alf. For the Matinee at 5-30 Mr. Manhatton will be staged. The following week's repertoire can be seen in our Engagement Column.

THE EMPIRE.

Now that the condition of Bombay have become normal again, the Empire Management are launching out in their big Picture attraction for the coming season. The All-India Moderate Conference will occupy the Theatre till late hours, and so, there will be only one performance to-day, at 10 p.m. This will be the occasion for the commencement of a new departure in serial films, notably the picturisation of E. W. Hornung's well-known stories. "The Adventures of Stingaree" the polite Bushranger. Everyone has heard or seen "Raffles" the gentleman burglar, and in Stingaree, E. W. Hornung has elaborated the idea and created a polite and gentleman-like robber of the wilds of early Australia. Stingaree comes of good family, but has to leave England for another's crime. He finds Bushranging very much to his adventurous taste, but he is a kind of Robin Hood who robs the rich to help the poor. It is a sensational film without being of the blood and thunder order. Two adventures will be shown this week. "A Fugitive Passenger" and "A Model Marauder." Stingaree is played by a well-known actor, True Boardman, who is the oirginal creator of the part in America. The late Lewis Waller played it in London.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The West End Cinema will present to-day William Fox's master production "A Daughter of the Gods," a Wonder Serial, 10,000 feet, that has already created a sensation in New York, London, Paris and Chicago. It is an Oriental film dealing with mysteries of an amourous Sultan's Zenana and set in really gorgeous sceneries and environments of the East. The Photo play is interwoven with delightful Fairy Episodes—thus embodying and infinite variety of scenic possibilities. This unequalled phantasy of Beauty has cost over 35 lakhs of Rupees to produce. The no less than nearly 21,000 people, 1,200 children, 200 Mermaids and 300 Dancing girls over 35 lakhs of Rupees to produce. The steller role is enacted by the famous Australian Venus Annette Kellerman, supported by girls.

THE MAJESTIC.

The film "The Triumph of Venus" to be screened this week in the Majestic Cinema is one of the most remarkable ever developed for public exhibition. It is a magnificent show of seven parts in which the well-known star Betty Lee appears at her best. Together with her are presented a large array of performers who, on account of their charm and grace, offer a unique spectacle of beauty. The scenes on the heights of Olympus and the Isle of Milo give incomparable pictures of the free and sylvan life which the classics of Greece have made familiar to all. The Greek pantheon is made alive, while the many aspects that distinguish the film, should certainly attract a large number of visitors at the Majestic this week.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

This Picture House commence to-day their sublime two-week serial, "A Daughter of the Gods!", a marvellous achievement in cinematography that has cost so enormously. The American Picture Magnate William Fox has, it seems, surpassed his genius in featuring Annette Kellerman, the Australian Star, as the Harem Beauty of rare physical gifts. The picture has cost 35 lakhs of rupees and has taken up 21,000 actors to produce it. Some of the scenes in the Sultan's Palace are quite dazzling in their Oriental grandeur. First 6,000 feet will be shown this week and the film is expected to create here in Bombay the same stir it made in New York, London, Paris, and Chicago for months together.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

"The Hidden Valley", a drama in five acts, presented this week at the above cinema, is a story, written by Emmet Mixx, an American writer of reputation. The scene is laid in Africa, and the plot has a distinct "Rider Haggard" touch about it that adds to its attractiveness. A young American, in search of adventure, enters "The Hidden Valley", where no man has yet dared to intrude. He is greeted by the tribe as a god and learns that his godship also carries the responsibility of lifting the valley of its arid curse. During the festival he is astounded at the sight of a beautiful girl captive, who is to be sacrificed. The high priest threatens them both with death if he is unable to prove his deity with a boon of water by the following morning. He very skilfully succeeds in satisfying their demand, and thus saves his own life and also that of the girl. The film has been well produced, and the photography is beyond reproach.

THE IMPERIAL.

The last two episodes of the "Price of Folly" series, are announced to be shown by the Imperial to-night; this will bring these dramas to a close. The present ones deal with the folly of hasty marriages, and equally fatal mistake of rushing into divorce over trivial differences. Miss Ruth Roland's next big film will be a serial just issued by Pathe under the title of "Hands Up." This serial has broken all records in America and should be looked forward to with great expectation. A Travel, Pathe's Gazette, and a Comic by Luke complete this fine programme. The Imperial announce a Baby Marie Osborne Film for next week, following which will be shown the great film "Naulakha" about which so much has been written and which will undoubtedly prove the finest film of the year.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The depression off south-east Madras coast yesterday has given some heavy rain. Winter disturbances reached North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in South-east Madras, North Madras Coast; local in Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, North Punjab and Malabar.

The chief amounts are: Sonamarg three-quarters of an inch; Negapatam, Madras four inches; Cuddalore, Nellore three; Cocanada and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Exttension of rain in South of Peninsula and extreme north of India.

GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING: 3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 1.

The following horses are left in for the third day of the Gwalior Autumn Meeting, to be run to-day:—

THE GWALIOR HURDLES.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights.

Glenlyon 9-12 and Turbulent 9-5.

THE JAIBILAS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Last Spot 9-0 and Hookkoo 8-11.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Garland 6-6, Resold 8-13, Istamboul 8-0 and Hurman 7-5.

THE DURBAR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Sugar Cane 9-7, Discarded 8-5, Blackstone 7-6 and Amphitryon 7-4.

Top weights not having accepted weights been increased 4 lbs.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

May Boy 9-2, Dress 9-0, Lebanon 8-6, Hunyadi 8-4 and Pariris 8-0.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Bayonet 9-5, Maasal 9-2, Battle Axe 8-11, Garland 8-8, Subeh Pasha 8-8, Mechanic 8-7, Crusader 8-4, Contest 7-11 and Chester 7-3.

THE YUVARAJ CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Claim A 9-6, Le Soleil 9-0, Fine Trout 8-8, Merry Mabel 8-7, L'Avenir 8-7, Byculla 8-6, Cardington 8-4, Last Spot 7-9, Llansinfried 7-6, Hookkoo 7-4 and Arras 6-7.

OUTRAGING THE MODESTY OF A WOMAN.

AFRICAN BOILER-MAKER CONVICTED

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Navroji of the G. I. P. Railway charged one Stephen Adam, an African boiler-maker with outraging the modesty of a woman named Taibai.

The facts of the case are that the woman was travelling from Poona to Bombay. When the train arrived at Masjid Bunder Station, and after it left the station the accused seeing the woman alone came walking along the footboard of the carriage in which she was sitting. He entered the compartment and molested her. The complainant raised an alarm. By the time, the train entered the Victoria Terminus Station, the accused jumped from the carriage, and was running away, but was promptly arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and on the strength of the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCAVATION WITHOUT LIGHTS.

HACK VICTORIAS' ILL FATE.

A hack victoria, which was driven by Rajamad Dawood, was going along Bapu Khote Street on Thursday night last when opposite the Masjid the front near wheel dropped into an excavation on the road. Its springs, lamps and coachbox were damaged. Three of the passengers in the gharry escaped unhurt. After about 10 minutes another victoria shared the same fate whilst proceeding along the street, but was not damaged.

The excavation was alleged to have been made by the B. E. S. and T. Company. It was 4 feet in diameter, circular in form about 3½ feet deep. It has been also alleged that from 7 p.m. till 11-15 p.m. no lamps were kept there. The B. E. S. and T. Company stated that the Calender Cable Company was responsible for lighting and supervision at the excavation. Lamps were subsequently furnished.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

A fire broke out on Thursday evening in a storeyless building used as a godown for storing second-hand articles and situated at Byculla. The godown was occupied by one Ibrahim Nurmahomed. Fire engines went promptly to the scene on alarm being raised, and extinguished the fire in less than 15 minutes. A number of empty barrels, drums of petrol, etc., were damaged. The loss is estimated at Rs. 600.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The market for coal shares was very dull with buyers holding off and only a small business passing. Sowardihs however made a further advance. Jute mill shares were neglected but news of Turkey's surrender caused a hardening tendency in these shares. Kamarhatty, principal stock dealt in advancing thirty points and market closed with a better tendency all round. There was very little doing in miscellaneous and industrial section. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 920, Bolompore 14-8, Borrea 36-8, Burra Dhemo 14-12, Deoli 65-8, Hapjan 16-8, Kuardi 22, South Govindpur 12, Sowardih 23-4.

Jute:—Howrah (ord) 44-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 512, Kanknarrah (ord), 470, Lansdowne (ord) 416, Lothian (ord) 242, Northbrook (ord) 43-12, Reliance (ord) 36-8, Union (ord) 588 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saws 23-12, Britannia Brass 12, Behar Oil 25-12, Britannia Biscuits 13-8, Bengal Brass 23-12, Howrah Oil 41.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 76-12 to 77-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 77-6 to 77-10.

HOOLIGANS AT WORLI.

A correspondent writes to us from Worli that every day there is some report of some affray between a local resident named Baburao Dada and certain badmashas from Ferguson Road. We are informed that the quarrels reported sometimes result in the harassing of poor people like the mill-labourers living at Worli. It is undoubtedly a matter for the police to inquire into, so that if there is truth in the allegations of disorder prompt steps can be taken against it. As a specific case, it is asserted that on Tuesday four mill-hands were assaulted on the public road at 9-30 p.m., after which the ring-leader drove away in his carriage, and that later at 11-30 p.m., a gang of fifty paraded about molesting passers by. We hope the authorities will inquire into the matter.

THE EPIDEMIC.

TOTAL MORTALITY

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday ...	142
For preceding 24 hours ...	135
For corresponding 24 hours last year ...	84

There has been a slight increase in the city's mortality, for Thursday, the figures for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday being 142, as against 135 for the preceding 24 hours. The 142 deaths occurred as follows in the different wards:—

Fort 7, Mandvi 17, Bhuleshwar 17, Girgaum 14, Byculla 26, Parel 13, Mahim 16, and hospitals 32.

CALCUTTA'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST EPIDEMIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

At this evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Chairman made a statement detailing the steps taken to combat influenza. He said since the 26th instant the position has somewhat improved. The highest mortality was on the 23rd when a total of 141 deaths was recorded from all causes. Since then the daily mortality has been fluctuating in the vicinity of one hundred as against a normal average of about sixty. At present there is no necessity to close the theatres and picture-houses.

Regarding action taken to combat the epidemic, the chairman stated that there are now twenty medical men specially engaged in house to house visitation, treating cases and advising as regards precautionary measures. Each one of these is provided with a carriage which is fitted up as a minature travelling dispensary. Medicine is distributed free and up to date nearly 50,000 tabloids and 15,000 doses of medicine have been distributed.

Donations have been received from charitable persons from which milk is supplied to destitute patients and pneumonia jackets are provided in cases of necessity. There has been some congestion at Campbell and Sambhu Nath Pundit Hospital and 50 additional beds are being provided by the Corporation in temporary sheds. These sheds will be completed in a few days.

AKOLA'S DEATH-ROLL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, Oct. 30.

The influenza mortality is showing signs of abatement. Owing to the want of proper medical help the rural population has to suffer very much.

THE REFORMED COUNCILS.

DEMANDS OF UNTOUCHABLE CLASSES.

On Sunday, the 27th Oct. a meeting of the people of the untouchable classes of Bombay was held at Madanpura under the presidency of Subhedar Ganpat Govind at which the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That this meeting of the untouchable classes prays for victory to the British Government and its Allies in the present war and rejoices at the signal successes of the British and the Allied armies over the Germans and calls upon all persons of such classes to render to Government unconditional assistance in the form of men and money.

(2) That this meeting of the untouchable classes of Bombay welcomes the assurance given in the report by H. E. Lord Chemsford and the Rt. Hon. E. Montagu that they intend to make best arrangement they can for the representation of the interest of untouchable classes and suggests that for safeguarding the interest of the untouchable classes who need special protection that is absolutely necessary that they should be represented in the reformed Councils by representatives elected by their separate electorates in proportion to their number.

(3) That this meeting entirely disapproves of the method of selection of representatives of the untouchable classes by co-option by the elected members of the Legislative Councils as suggested by the Oepressed Classes Mission Society of India.

(4) That this meeting resolves that the persons named below do attend as their representatives the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party to be held in Bombay to speak for the interest of the untouchable classes in Bombay:—Messrs. Kondaji Ramji, Gokulnath Vagmare, Gaikwad. Kamble, Gho'ap, N. T. Jadhav, P. Murkuts, S. Ozarkar, D. Shinde among others addressed the meeting.

"EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL AGAIN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read the comments in your paper yesterday on the exemptions granted to some Assistants in my Firm, and I do not think the writer of the article realised that these Assistants were not totally exempted. They are exempted only from Military duty that would interfere with their Office work. They will all put in the number of drills (possibly more) for which they are liable under the I.D.F. Act.—Yours, etc.,

G. BALLANCE,
Genl. Manager,
Thos. Cook & Son.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. G. T. Bryant, residing on the ground floor of a house in Sankli Street, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, a gold ring set with diamonds and a silver cigarette case, collectively valued at Rs. 670 from his house.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

POONA'S FAREWELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were accorded a warm and enthusiastic farewell this evening as they drove in state through the town and then through part of the cantonment on their way to the railway station prior to their Excellencies' departure from Poona. The state carriage halted at a number of points where the Governor and Lady Willingdon were garlanded. Part of the route was lined by troops who presented arms as they drove past. Official farewell was reserved for the railway station were the civil and military element gave their Excellencies hearty send-off.

THE NEW JAIN J.P.'S.

A CONGRATULATORY PARTY.

At the China Baug, Girgaum, yesterday evening, the Jain Association of India gave an evening party for congratulating Sheth Ruttonchand Tullockchand, Sheth Shantidas and Sheth Jamnadas Morarji on their being conferred the honour of J. P. by the Government. Many prominent Jains were present to give honour to the guests. Mr. Dalsookhbhai Vadilal presided.

The President, on behalf of the Association congratulated Sheth Ruttonchand for the honour he had received at the hands of the Government and said that such gatherings were very rare in the long career of the Association which had been, from its very inception, recognised by the Government, and which had always represented communal matters to Government and had their grievances redressed. That showed that their Association was much respected and very influential. That result was mainly due to the untiring energy of Sheth Ruttonchand who had by his exertions for the past six years made it a very active and useful body, as its hony. secretary. The honour given to Mr. Ruttonchand, one of the respected leaders of the community, was well deserved and they all heartily wished him a still more glorious career and long life. They also rejoiced at the honour conferred on Sheth Shantidas and Jamnadas and heartily congratulated them also.

Sheth Ruttonchand in responding thanked them all for the honour done to him, and said that what little he had done to the Association was done by him as his duty. He assured them that he would forth still greater efforts for the communal welfare. He knew that the conferring of this honour on him by Government carried with it its responsibilities and it was his prayer to the Almighty to grant him strength to enable him to discharge them efficiently and thus prove himself a useful citizen.

Sheth Shantidas and Sheth Jamnadas also thanked them all for the honour done to them.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

CALCUTTA CRICKET,

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASONS.

As most of the European clubs were unable to get representative teams together last year owing to the number of men engaged on military duty, writes "The Statesman", the Calcutta and Ballygunge clubs have now combined, and will play at the Eden Gardens on Sundays and Bank holidays only. The opening match is fixed for Sunday, November 10th, against the Sporting Union, and the most important fixtures are against Dalhousie, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's team, Rangers, Asansol, and the Bengal Gymkhana. The two matches with the Cooch Behar team will take place during Christmas week, on the 25th and 31st December, while the annual contest between teams representing the Anglo-Indian and English Schools' will take place on December 27th. On January 12th, the English Schools play the Bengali Schools.

The Cooch Behar team, with Frank Tarrant, Princes Victor, Hitty, the Gaekwar and B. Mookerji, not to mention the sporting Maharaja, will be quite as strong as last year, and the two matches at the Eden Gardens should draw big crowds.

The Bengal Gymkhana team, captained by Prince Victor, are to go on a short tour during January and will visit Aligarh, Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore. A good game is expected between the Gymkhana and the Aligarh College. The Bengal Gymkhana team will be composed practically of the players who will represent the Bengali Schools, and the side includes a number of sound batsmen.

Dalhousie, who will play several of their Sunday matches on the Ballygunge Cricket Club's ground, will have the services of most of last year's players. During the last two years Dalhousie have been the strongest of the Maidan clubs and another successful season is anticipated. The Rangers, Customs, Parsis, Aryans and Sporting Union are all expected to render good accounts of themselves.

THE OVERBRIDGE AT GRANT ROAD STATION.

A long communication about the difficulties of passengers using the Grant Road bridge has been sent to us. It is a complaint which correspondents have made in the columns of this paper from time to time. There is danger, as passengers at the station know, in leaving people to rush across the narrow bridge in contrary directions. As a tentative proposal our present correspondent suggests that the bridge-avenue should be partitioned into two separate passages, allowing access only from one end in each case and avoiding the rush to some extent.

CHARGE AGAINST MAJOR CRISPIN.

ACCUSED'S "CAPACITY AND POSITION."

DEMAND FOR EARLY HEARING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Major Crispin, of the Army Service Corps, Bombay, in connection with the complaint preferred against him by Mr. A. B. Chothia of voluntarily causing hurt with a stone.

The information appeared in Thursday's issue of this paper.

Mr. Payne in making the application for expediting the hearing said:—Your Worship will allow me to make an application in a case in which a summons was issued by Mr. Athavle the day before yesterday. It is a case against Major Crispin, of the Army Service Corps—not of the S. and T. Corps as stated by mistake on charge of hurt preferred by Mr. Chothia. It is based on an information, which, we say, is misleading and incorrect. It would not have mattered very much, but yesterday what purports to be a verbatim copy of this information was published in the "Bombay Chronicle," with this addition:

"In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Chothia stated that the accused came to him some time after in a half-tipsy state and wanted to apologise, but he peremptorily ordered him off the premises."

I have not been able to ascertain exactly what took place; but this report, as your worship will see, about a Senior Officer is a very serious thing. This has been published in the public press, and may lead to very serious difficulties both in his military and social capacities. He is a member of several clubs and my present application to your worship is that you will kindly expedite the hearing of this case. We say it is an absolutely false statement, and this report appearing in the public press is a very serious thing. This Officer says that as a matter of fact, he had not taken a drop of alcoholic liquor during the day, and we have got abundant evidence. He was dining with ladies and gentlemen, and directly after dining, he went upstairs to apologize. The defence, of course, is that it is a case of accident, and he did what you would expect, any gentlemen to do under the circumstances; as soon as he realised what had happened, or say shortly afterwards, he went upstairs to apologize. My client was residing with some friends, on the ground floor of the house, (my client is not the tenant of the ground floor). The 1st floor is occupied by Mr. Chothia and his family, and there had been a little friction between the tenant of the ground floor who is an Officer in the Royal Indian Marine, and the Chothia family, because the Chothia family were in the habit of doing what may be deemed almost customary in this country, but all the same a nuisance to the tenant of a ground floor, throwing all sorts of rubbish and dirty water out of the windows and verandah, and my client himself once narrowly escaped having dirty water thrown over him. On this particular evening what happened was that his car was standing in the compound when a blot of mortar was thrown from the 1st floor on to his car and my client picked it up and threw it up again (Court: That would not be an accident on your own showing you would still come within one other section, doing a rash and negligent act). That may or may not be but he had no idea that anybody was there, so it was not voluntarily causing hurt to any one. It appears that the old lady came and looked over the verandah just as the mortar was in the air. Having done that, he went and apologised; they refused to accept his apology and came to the Court. He is very sorry and will make any amends possible. Whatever amends he has to make either to the party or to the law he is willing to make. The point is that Mr. Chothia has made a very serious aspersion on my client's character.

Court:—Your client can have no remedy against Mr. Chothia.

Mr. Payne:—No. I am only applying that your worship will expedite the hearing so that my client may clear his character and the truth of the matter be known. The information suggests that he deliberately struck an old lady of 76 years of age. Can any one believe that of an Officer in the army. . . .

Court:—Don't ask me awkward questions.

Mr. Payne:—I don't know about that—but no man in his proper sense would do that. If he did, there would be an end of his military career. We say this is a false charge, and my present application is that your Worship will expedite the hearing.

Court:—I will take it up on the 8th, if you will give notice to the other side.

Mr. Payne:—That is only putting it forward two days. I know the holidays intervene. Will your Worship fix the 6th instant?

Court:—Yes, provided the other side consent.

Mr. Payne:—We will give notice to the other side.

Court:—If they don't consent, I am helpless. But I don't suppose they will refuse to consent if you put the facts properly before them.

"BRONZE STAR OF 1914."

The next-of-kin of deceased soldiers of the Indian Army who actually served in France or Belgium on the establishment of any unit of the British Expeditionary Forces between 5th August, 1914, and midnight, of the 22nd and 23rd November, 1914, are entitled to the Bronze Star of 1914, which would have been issued to the soldiers had they survived. Applications for the Star should be made by the next-of-kin to the Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 2nd November, 1918.

AN ANTE-DILUVIAN PERFORMANCE.

We dealt on a previous occasion with the so-called scheme of the Indo-Britishers which proposed the introduction of Self-Government in homoepathic doses in microscopical areas. To-day we have to discuss, briefly, another exceedingly poverty-stricken debate on the question of Indian Reform in which there is not even a pretence of giving constructive alternatives. In matters of Indo-British propaganda Lord Sydenham is, of course, the cock of the walk. But his Lordship has managed to secure the adherence of a number of dug-outs, whose irresponsibility and malignance are the only qualities that distinguish them in the House of Lords. But these antiquated gentlemen appear with the credit of having "governed India" more or less, some time or other, in their lives. Lord Midleton, who moved for the appointment of a committee of both Housts to consider the Indian Reform Report, was for two troubled years the Secretary of State for India, after which he ended his political career and lost himself in the House of Lords. What Lord Midleton said has not been communicated to us, but what Lord Lansdowne said constitutes a study in decrepit psychology. Lord Lansdowne had the honour of having once governed India in his career, but his defeatist propaganda with reference to tht war is the best proof of the lack of prespective and of principle which characterise his political thought. But any discredited politician can get a hearing if the subject of his animadversions happens to be India.

What, however, is the reasoning of Lord Lansdowne which is meant to justify his alarmist view of Indian aspirations? It is just the kind of chaotic pedantry that enables a man to talk through his hat about the perils of establishing "Western" institutions in "Eastern" countries. Those who aspire to present a profounder attitude of farsightedness generally prefer the more solemn terms "Oriental" and "Occidental." Lord Lansdowne opened with the sickening and orthodox assurance that he fully sympathised with the policy of the closer association of Indians in administration and the development of self-governing institutions. Indians have learnt to dread those who offer to caress them in "sympathy," for in the caressing there is danger sometimes of being strangled out of shape! To Lord Lansdowne the goal of "the earliest realisation of full representative government" appears to be full of danger. It is a strange confession to come from a British "statesman" to-day, but we have to remember that Lord Lansdowne belongs to that class of fossilised Tories whose opposition to reforms must be explained by their concealed distrust of all democratic institutions. He is a survival of the aristocratic age, who frankly loathes the aggressions of the democratic spirit. But persons like him have no business to be heard in an epoch in which the world is being made safe for democracy. "To place India alongside of the self-governing Dominions was a dream." Lord Lansdowne evidently does not know what he is talking about. It is a brutal and nefarious suggestion that he makes. It Lord Lansdowne imagines that the British Empire can continue as a partnership of five nations with the 315 millions of the people of India in political serfdom, he is under a fatal delusion. "The Dominions were British to the backbone, and would remain British; India was Eastern to the backbone and would remain Eastern," says Lord Lansdowne, suggesting that the term "Eastern" somehow condemand Indians to eternal political perdition. Tht truth is there is nothing like "Oriental" or "Occidental" in matters of representative institutions. For, they are based on a single principle of responsibility which is capable of being interpreted in any civilised country. Lord Lansdowne in talking thus is indulging in selfish and hypocritical inanities. The Reform proposals had been described, according to Lord Lansdwone, as a reward for India's loyalty; and assuming it, he sidetracks the question into a simple urgent problem of rewarding the sepoys! Now, the only reply to it is that those who described the proposals as a "reward" to Lord Lansdowne are fools to whom he should not have listened. India claims the right of responsible government, not in return for her blood and treasure, but in fulfilment of claims which are inherent in her people. Lord Sydenham talked of the genius of the Indian people; but what is that genius which so abhors freedom? It is absolute cant to talk of the "genius of India" as repugnant to the sense of political freedom.

Lord Islington had a difficult task to perform, for, though he himself did not undertake a detailed defence of the Reform proposals, he had to repudiate the gross opposition of the destructionists. We know that the Indo-Britishers are making persistent efforts to submit the proposals to a committee, or in a word, quietly to shelve them for a long time. Lord Islington would defer matters till the reports of the committees are received. Further, in his view there is the difficulty that Indian deputations could not be heard or allowed to land in England on account of "war restrictions." We were told that the difficulty lay in the discovery that "the duty of Indians lies in India." But that is a discrepancy which does not surprise us! Lord Islington's explanation that full representations are to be received in criticism of the Scheme together with the reports required in completion of the proposals before anything can be done, is not likely to compose anti-Indian agitators. But the debate in the Lords gives one a fresh glimpse into some of the malignant forces that have been marshalled in Britain to oppose even the slightest measure of freedom and decency being conceded to India.

Notes of the Day.

The Future of German East Africa.

It is no doubt premature to talk of the disposal of German East Africa as the "Times" hinted the other day, but if it is kept as is generally desired by the British, Sir Theodore Morrison's suggestion in the "Times" and the "Nineteenth Century" that it should be kept for India, as a special sphere of influence, deserves consideration. Not that it will justify in any way the exclusion of Indians from the colonies, as is admitted by Sir Theodore. He has taken due note of the intense feeling in India against restriction of immigration enforced against Indians by the colonies. Nobody demands unrestricted immigration, but the colonies cannot claim to shut out Indians from their territories. Of course in the settlement of the country, the interests of native races must have the first consideration. We believe with him that these would be promoted by Indian immigration. The Aga Khan also takes note of the view and presses for a similar consideration. As he says, India cannot remain shut up in a ring fence.

The Imperial Mission of India.

The "Times", while acknowledging the capacity of Indian emigrants, objects to Sir Theodore's views. It observes that the primary need of India in this respect is a redistribution of her population within her own borders rather than new outlets overseas. But its real objection comes later. It holds that India cannot be endowed with a high Imperial mission of colonizing territories when her own people are just being given a limited share of responsible control. And then comes the familiar argument that the supply of Indians able to take charge of a multitude of public duties rendered necessary by the Montagu reforms is small. Lord Cranworth is surprised that Sir Theodore should set up such a claim for India while even Ireland has not demanded a sphere of influence. His lordship does not seem to be aware that Irishmen can go and settle anywhere in the world. As for his insolent remark that the influence of the Indian on the native is more often bad than not and tends to his moral degradation, it is beneath contempt. While Lord Cranworth is talking of the rights of native races of Africa, all the while there is the under-current of feeling that the slice of German East Africa also should be reserved for Europeans. That is why he opposes Sir Theodore's proposal with such vehemence. The "Times" is no less keen on the point than Lord Cranworth. But more sensible than him, it raises other objections which, though more plausible are, however, no less insulting to Indians. It is Indians who have made British East Africa what it is and given an opportunity, there is not the least doubt that as colonisers, they would be a great success.

More Pay for the I. M. S.

Mr. Montagu has evidently decided that the Indian Medical Service should be made "more attractive"; in other words it has been settled that the tax-payer should find means for enhanced emoluments to the members of the Indian Medical Service. The British Medical Association a few weeks ago got Mr. Montagu to make certain extraordinary declarations about the claims of that exalted service. "Just as India", said the Secretary of State, "cannot or so far as anybody can see—I was going to say for ever—do without the services of those who help to govern her, so India cannot command the services of those who help to govern her unless the Europeans who carry the burden of Empire in India can be supplied with expert medical aid." The argument is full of false presumptions. Firstly, it is supposed that "help to govern India" is vouchsafed as if in pity, and not in the majority of cases, imposed. Secondly, these "governors" who come out for the sake of India must have expert medical aid, assuming for the moment that expert aid is necessarily European aid, and forgetting that Indians are becoming increasingly expert in the very kind of aid the "governors" want. If through prejudice, the "governors" insist that the aid should not only be expert, but also rendered by their fellow-countrymen, it is they who should be made liable for the cost of their exclusiveness and not the Indian taxpayer.

Burden of Empire.

It is the allegation of the bearing of the "burden of Empire" that shows the most amazing effrontery in the argument. The cant is kept up that it is philanthropy, withal businesslike, that moves the candidates of the I.M.S. examination in England to compete every year. They are attracted by no such object; like most human beings they like the fat salary, the allowances, the pension, the chance of private practice and the scope of eliciting salaams all round, and they cram for the examinations. Once in his job, the member of the I.M.S. is supposed to lay out his back for the patient tearing of "the burden of Empire." The inner history of the resolution touching the "burden of Empire", is of course different, but ready-made phrases keep up the fiction in all its effulgent glory. In Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons, there is evidence that the matter of making the service more attractive, has assumed a very urgent aspect; for Mr. Montagu is *telegraphically* corresponding with the Government of India about the proposals of increment. How can it afford to wait for the ordinary routine of business? "He was doing all he could to expedite a statement of this urgent and important issue and hoped to be able to make a statement in a week or two." In a week or two we shall learn what exactly is the amount that is, in future, to be mulcted from the revenues of India in appeasement of the agitation. Neither the tax payer nor his representative is consulted about the amiable programme of making him pay. But then, it is the Indian tax-payer and there is no breach of traditions.

"The Old Woman of Chowringhee."

Thus "Ditcher" in "Capital":

"'I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm at Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height; the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up; but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.'

This is an extract from a speech made by Sidney Smith at Taunton in 1831.

If for Mrs. Partington we substitute 'the Old Woman of Chowringhee,' does it not aptly describe her root-and-branch opposition to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, also her repudiation of the Announcement of 20th August, 1917? What is the use at this time of day, with the League of Nations in prospect, to attempt to stop the progress of reform? Is it not wiser to try to direct it into safe channels?'"

We trust the moral which "Ditcher" points will not be lost on other Old Women besides the one of Chowringhee. Mr. Haig Brown please note!

Still They Come!

We wonder where it is going to end. The Bombay Educational Department started the objectionable innovation. The Rangoon Secretariat was soon infected. And now we learn that Calcutta has caught the contagion. As if there were a dearth of capable and conscientious Indians, supposing that all the eligible Englishmen are at the front—a supposition vitiated by appearances—Government and kindred departments have taken to employing inexperienced ladies to posts of responsibility and high emoluments. An exception may be made for a talented young woman who has particularly distinguished herself in some branch of study or walk of public life. But a protest must be raised against the employment of such persons without the most compelling reasons when highly qualified Indians remain out of employment and swell the ranks of the unconsciously disaffected. We have no doubt that the Miss Cummings upon whom Calcutta has conferred the post of Assistant Secretary to its Port Trust is an estimable person; but the public feel curious to know the feat of national importance performed by her within a twelve month or so. For, unless we are much mistaken, this modest and unpretentious person was serving as a clerk on a remuneration which we need not mention in the office of our then contemporary the "Rast Goftar." People have often occasion to exclaim how the mighty have fallen. These are the days to cry out how the lowly are exalted.

A Danger To Be Met.

A propos of the movement of women in public services we would ask Indians to bestir themselves in time. An elaborate scheme is being worked out in England for the maintenance of those who have been maimed or crippled in the war. As soon as hostilities cease the men who have been at the front will have the first claim on our public services. Just as the discharged Punjabi sepoy is trained as a mechanic and started afresh in life, grateful to those—in this Presidency chiefly Lady Willingdon—who have not neglected him when he could no longer serve as a soldier, thousands of men unfit for further military service will be drafted into civil employ. India will not very well be able to refuse to entertain the claims of those who have shed their blood or sacrificed their limb. It may mean the further closing down of the avenues to decent livelihood to our rising civilian youth who have stayed at home through no fault of theirs. The struggle after the war promises to be keener than to-day. No precedent should be allowed of non-Indian spinsters taking the bread out of the mouth of men who have families to support.

Woman's Advantage.

The London correspondent of "New India" writes:

"After being without a vote at all, some women are now in the pleasing position of being voters *while their husbands are not similarly qualified.*" This seems incredible. But how does it happen? The correspondent says: "By the Franchise Act a woman is entitled to a parliamentary vote on the grounds of her husband's qualification for the Municipal vote. Thus it happens that in cases where a man has the Municipal franchise but is not qualified to vote for Parliament his wife is placed on both Registers."

Bishop Cotton School.

There seems to be considerable feeling aroused by the closing down of the Bishop Cotton School, by the Punjab Government. It is not altogether closed. Instead of the former school, a new school is to be opened for boys, remarks a correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette", who in the opinion of their parents are above reading in the school as it is, with the children of the domiciled community, or being educated in India. Since 1905, the school has been practically in the hands of the Punjab Government and the Board of Governors consists of a fair preponderance of Government nominees. "Another Old Cottonian" is justified in asking, has the officialised board done its best for the school? Has the Punjab Government seen that it has done so. If the school is in debt, Cottonians will surely help. It is a very old school and we do not understand why the boys of the domiciled community should be driven out to make room for European boys only. We do not see in the first place any necessity for maintaining two sets of schools for European and domiciled children. If there be any, the European community is fairly rich enough to maintain any number of schools for its children. It is a gross piece of injustice, calling for the intervention of the Member for Education, that the domiciled community which is proverbially poor should be deprived of its old school. If the Punjab Government wants to wash its hands of the school, it should hand it over to the representatives of the community.

A Striking Object-lesson.

Speaking the other day at a conference at the Overseas Press centre in London, Sir Evelyn Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commissioners and founder of the Borstal system for juvenile offenders, said that the great army of offenders in England had been diminished by concentrating attention on what were called the juvenile adults—young adults between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and dealing with them under the humanising influence of the Borstal system. Illustrating his point, he recalled that twenty years ago there were 20,000 of these juvenile adults in English prisons annually, while, as a result of the new method, there were now only 4,000, besides, owing to the efforts of after-care associations, between 70 and 80 per cent. were saved from a life of crime. Even in England much still remains to be done to reform the prisons and the methods of dealing with those who break the law. But the splendid results achieved by a policy of humane treatment, training for an honest trade and after-care, constitutes an object-lesson alike to Government and social reformers in India.

Sale of Government Publications

A correspondent writes:—

Students, who are in the habit of consulting official publications, are familiar with the usual imposing list of "Official Agents for the Sale of Indian Official Publications." They are equally familiar, in Bombay at any rate, with the inexplicable indifference and futility of these "Official Agents." I have frequently approached almost all the local agents and I have found it impossible to obtain any satisfactory reply from them in regard to the publications. Their answers usually implied that they had no concern whatever with the publications. The process which creates them may remain a mystery but it would be to the advantage of the public if the nature of the obligations of these "Official Agents" are brought to light. But the indifference of the booksellers is nothing compared with the indifference of some of the Government Presses and Departments. Only very recently I wrote a letter to the Superintendent, Government Central Branch Press, Simla, requesting him to send me a book printed at that Press. The following was his characteristically naive reply:

"With reference to your letter dated the 12th instant, I write to inform you that the publication asked for therein is not available in this Press."

A Fatuous System.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"I had to address a similar letter to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, for another official publication. He also gave me the same stereotyped reply. There cannot be any doubt that the books were printed at the respective presses because I obtained the information from the list of publications issued by the Government of India, Department of Education (1911-1915). I may point out that "not available" does not mean "out of stock" or "out of print". What it really means the Superintendents alone know. The indifference often of the "Official Agents" and of the Government Departments is a great handicap to the increasing number of students and publicists."

This is not the only complaint of the kind we have received. The grievance to which our correspondent refers is widely felt. It is time Government recognised the necessity of affording the public every possible facility for obtaining the publications. Is it too much to expect that the sale of official publications will, without any unnecessary delay, be arranged on a more convenient and systematic basis?

MR. TILAK REACHES LONDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

Information is to hand that Mr. Tilak and party reached London on 30th October. All are enjoying good health. Mr. Joseph Baptista received the party at London.

TURKEY AND ALLIES

ARMISTICE SIGNED.

GEN. TOWNSHEND AS INTERMEDIARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

Reuter understands that Britain has officially received definite peace proposals from Turkey which are regarded as tantamount to an unconditional surrender.

LATER.

Turkey has agreed to an armistice.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

SIR G CAVE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-50 p.m., Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

In the House of Commons Sir George Cave announced that an Armistice between the Allies and Turkey was signed last night and came into operation at noon to-day. It was not yet possible to give full terms but they included free passage of the fleet through Bosphorus to the Black Sea, occupation of the Forts of Dardanelles and Bosphorus necessary to secure passage, and the immediate repatriation of British prisoners. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Sir George Cave stated that General Townshend was liberated some days ago in order to inform British Admiral commanding the Aegean that the Turkish Government asked that negotiations should be opened immediately for an armistice between Turkey and the Allies. A reply was sent to the Turkish Government to send fully accredited plenipotentiaries to Vice-Admiral Calthorpe who was empowered to inform them of the conditions on which the Allies would agree to cessation of hostilities and to sign an armistice on those conditions on the Allies' behalf. Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros early this week and the armistice was signed by Calthorpe last night.

OPENING OF DARDANELLES.

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-20 p.m., Oct. 31.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

It is understood that Turkey has offered to lay down arms in all theatres and release all British prisoners. News is momentarily expected of the opening of Dardanelles and the occupation of Constantinople by British Naval Forces.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICANS REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 1.

The interest in the elections in the United States on Nov. 5, of the whole of the Representatives, one-third of the Senate and the Governors and Legislatures of many states, is intensified by the vigorous reply made by the Republican Leaders on Oct. 28, to President Wilson's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress. The Republicans in their reply declare that they stand for peace by victory, not by negotiation, and accuse President Wilson of aiming at autocracy desiring full power, not only to settle war, but to reconstruct the American industry on a basis of universal free-trade, thus giving Germany advantages she will never be able to obtain militarily.

BRITISH D S ROVER SUNK BY COLLISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer sank without casualties, on Tuesday, after a collision with a merchantman.

FIUME HANDED OVER TO CROATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Budapest states that the Hungarian Governor of Fiume acting upon instructions has handed over town to the Croats.

MILITARY AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Gazette contains the following awards for services in connection with the military operations in France and Mesopotamia:—Major-General. Hon. A. R. Montagu Stuart Wortley to be Knight—Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Holdsworth and Major V. H. Kazanjian to be Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

DECREASE IN WAR RISKS ON CARGO.

WHEN SAILING DURING ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 31.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Press Bureau states: The Board of Trade announces that war risks on cargo will be decreased by fifty per cent. in cases where vessels sail during an armistice between belligerents.

INJECTION AS PRECAUTION.

PROPOSED AGAINST SPANISH SICKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A doctor writing in a Viennese medical journal says that Spanish sickness is due to streptococcus bacillus which can be destroyed by the injection of sublimate. Twenty-two cases of inflammation of lungs have thus been successfully treated.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INDIAN EDITORS.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S AID IN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Indian editors were officially entertained at Manchester. Sir Danial McCabe presiding at the dinner said, that all Britons were greatly indebted to the Indian people, who had proved themselves the most loyal upholders of the Empire. Twothirds of the infantry and onethird of the cavalry in Palestine and Mesopotamia were Indian. This would knit India and Britain closer, and help the national aspirations of India.

Mr. Devadhar said that the war had brought home to them that they were all citizens of the same Empire. Indians claimed certain privileges possessed by other sections of the Empire. Indians had done their share in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. They hoped India in future would be a bigger asset of the Empire.

Mr. Mahbubalam said that the war had knit India and Britain closer. The Germans thought India would rise. India did rise but only to defeat the Germans.

MALTREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

RELEASE AS CONDITION OF ARMISTICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

Following upon the impressive debate in the House of Commons on the prisoners of war, intense public indignation over the treatment of prisoners in Germany has been aroused. This feeling is strongly voiced in the newspapers which warmly approve of the policy of placing the release and repatriation of all prisoners in the forefront of the armistice claims. It was stated during the debate that Austria had treated her prisoners mercifully, the greatest complaint being against Germany Turkey and Bulgaria.

ECHO OF MESOPOTAMIA SCANDAL.

GEN. NIXON'S EXPLANATION ACCEPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

Mr. Macpherson states that the Army Council has informed General Nixon, that his explanation with reference to the report of Mesopotamia Commission is satisfactory.

BREAK UP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

TO GERMANS NOW A PHANTOM.

CROATIAN COUNCIL SUPREME AT AGRAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 1.

The break up of what was Austria-Hungary has been so rapid, that a question is being asked "with whom will the Allies negotiate?" Following upon the announcement that the Czech Council controls Prague absolutely, comes the news that the Generals commanding at Agram have placed all their troops at the disposal of Croatian Council. The German newspapers accept the situation philosophically. Their comment may be summed up as "Austria-Hungary is now a phantom. We must stand alone and must make the best of it."

DISORDERS IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM.—Renewed street-fighting is reported in Budapest in which rifles, machineguns and bayonets were used. There were numerous casualties.

AUSTRIAN GERMANS CLAIM SELF-DETERMINATION.

ANGER AT ANDRASSY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—The Austrian Germans are furious at Count Andrassy's representations to America and reiterate their claims to self-determination.

GERMANS IN BOHEMIA.

DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct., 31. 9 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Vienna states that Germans in Bohemia have declared independence with the seat of Government at Reichenberg and have elected the German Radical, Pacher as President.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

"BE READY FOR ACTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—It transpires that Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag addressed five demonstrations in Berlin, on Sunday, which were suppressed. Dr. Liebknecht demanded the establishment of a Government which would unite workmen of all the countries within international socialism. Ledebour warned his hearers to prepare for anything. "Be ready," he said. "For action."

ALSACE-LORRAINE DIET.

SUMMONED BY KAISER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Strassburg states that the Kaiser has summoned the Alsace-Lorraine Diet to meet on Nov. 12.

HINDNBURG STILL BOASTS

GERMAN FORCES WON'T CAPITULATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31
Recd 1 p.m. Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—Von Hindenburg denies the reports, that he said that German armies could only resist for a short time. He says that this is untrue and adds the "German army and fleet won't capitulate."

GERMANO-AUSTRIAN STATE.

CREATION NOTIFIED TO WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

PARIS.—A Berne telegram states that the Germano-Austrian National Council is transmitting a note to President Wilson notifying him of the creation of the Germano-Austrian State, claiming all Austrian territory in which Germans predominate, including Moravia and Silesia, asking for admittance to negotiations, unreservedly admitting President Wilson's principles, recognising the independence of the Jugo-Slavs and Czecho-Slovaks and appealing for right of self-determination and immediate armistice.

INDIAN REFORMS IN LORDS.

MOTION FOR JOINT COMMITTEE.

EXHAUSTIVE ENQUIRY NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 1.

In the House of Lords, Lord Midleton moved for the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to consider the Indian Reforms Report.

Lord Lansdowne declared that the case for further consideration was irresistible. These proposals were made at a very critical time in the history of India, when recent events had shown that the margin of safety was none too wide and when we were ignorant of many important facts and of much information upon points vitally bearing upon the issue. He complimented the authors of the Report upon the manner in which they had handled the work and paid a tribute to the frankness and sincerity with which they admitted the great difficulties in the execution of their design. Lord Lansdowne sympathised fully with the policy of closer association of Indians with the Government, and the development of self-governing institutions, but the intimation that the goal was the earliest possible realisation of full representative government seemed to him full of danger. It amounted to an invitation to place ourselves at the top of an incline with the full knowledge that at the bottom we should find unmitigated democracy. He viewed with the greatest apprehension the proposal to impose Western institutions upon motley countries and peoples who had little or nothing in common except that they were Eastern and not Western.

"INDIA EASTERN TO BACKBONE."

To place India alongside the self-governing Dominions was a dream. The Dominions were British to the backbone and would remain British. India was Eastern to the backbone and would remain Eastern. She would remain unmoved except on the surface by Western democratic ideas.

He affirmed that the Report did not take account of caste. The proposals had been described as a reward for India's magnificent cooperation in the war, but India's fighters were looking for good pay and a chance to settle on land rather than for democratic institutions. In pursuing this great democratic goal we ran the risk of losing sight of a very different goal to which old Indian administrators had striven, namely, peace, prosperity, contentment, freedom from risk of invasion and pestilence and protection against the tyranny of the usurer. That was the goal which mattered most, but we should not get nearer it by applying European veneer to an oriental system. He could see no greater misfortune to India than that British rule should no longer be interpreted by British agents.

Lord Sydenham said that the Report proposed to force upon India something absolutely foreign to the whole history, traditions, customs and genius of the Indian people. It was essential that the Rowlatt Report and the Report of the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Council should be considered in conjunction with the Reform Committee's Report.

Lord Islington asked what would be the use of instituting at present a joint committee of both Houses to deal with the scheme, which was quite incomplete and which had not obtained the authority of Government. He failed to see any ground for objections to the present procedure. It was said that this procedure would commit Parliament, Government and the country to a particular line of policy from which it would be difficult to withdraw, but an elaboration of detail did not necessarily commit Government, Parliament or the country if it were found on further investigation that an alternative scheme was possible and Parliament were satisfied thereof. Lord Islington said it would be unreasonable to expect the Cabinet at present to devote time to this question because the war demanded their undivided attention.

INDIA OFFICE.

The future organisation of the India Office and the relation it should bear to the future central and provincial governments in India and the method by which it should bear relation to Imperial Parliament was a vital aspect of the scheme, which would require very careful investigation. The Committee was now being appointed to deal therewith. It would be an outside committee with an outside chairman though probably the India Office would be represented on it. Lord Islington said he hoped the Committee would begin work soon and that it would report coincidently with the report of other two committees in India That would then constitute a complete comprehensive scheme and not till then would Parliament and the country be able to form a really considered opinion on the proposed reforms. It would be highly unfortunate if a select committee were set up when, owing to war restrictions, Indian deputations were unable to come to England to submit their views. As soon as the three reports were completed, the Cabinet would be able fully to investigate the whole scheme and take steps to formulate the Bill. When the Bill had passed second reading in one of the Houses of Parliament it could be referred to a joint committee to take evidence of the Indian deputations and of all who desired to submit their views.

EXHAUSTIVE ENQUIRY NEEDED.

Lord Islington said, he honed he would not be misunderstood in India because he did not enter into a detailed defence of the Report. He emphasised that he in no way accepted the criticisms of the Report during the debate. It was incumbent on Government and the country faithfully and sincerely to interpret the announcement of 20th August. He believed that the more exhaustive the enquiry, the more it would be found that with all its imperfections, shortcomings and dangers of friction, which all must admit, the scheme of the Report would probably present less objection than any other scheme.

Referring to the Indo-British Association scheme Lord Islington pronounced it highly unsatisfactory. After detailing the objections to it, he declared that any scheme proposing to give complete Home Rule to particular districts was in advance of the country and of the most advanced opinion in India.

Lord Sydenham interjected: There is no question of Home Rule.

Lord Islington replied: Then the scheme seems a very inadequate interpretation of the announcement of 20th August.

The debate was adjourned.

BRITISH-ITALIAN SUCCESS

HEIGHTS OF MONTECATZ CAPTURED.

12,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-40 p.m., Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 1.

A British-Italian communiqué says:—The Tenth Army continued to advance all day long. The British cavalry co-operating with the Italian cavalry reached the western outskirts of Sacile. The Fourteenth British Corps reached Livenza at Francenigo. The Eleventh Italian Corps occupied Oderzo. We advanced practically the entire length of the objective planned by Gen. Diaz in October. The infantry's energy and determination were beyond all praise. Despite the lack of food and sleep and constant fighting the Thirtyseventh Italian division and the Seventh and Twentythird British divisions advanced without relief to the final objectives.

The Royal Air force did excellent work, dropping over two tons of bombs and firing twenty thousand rounds of ammunition with good results. The Sacile-Pordenone road is littered with the killed and the wounded and debris as the result of their attacks. Eight enemy aeroplanes were bombed yesterday and were found destroyed on Godega Aerodrome. Two British are missing. The British operating on Asiago plateau entered Camporovern and captured heights of Montecatz. The Tenth Army took over 12,000 prisoners.

AUSTRIA'S APOLOGY FOR DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

ROME.—Austria's official announcement of the evacuation of Italy comes rather late. The fact is that the retreat is a consequence of the defeat of the Austrian army after a desperate resistance. Correspondents point out that the capture of Mount Cosen resulted in the cutting off Achduke Francis Joseph's group of armies from the armies operating in the mountains. The debacle is in progress.

OFFENSIVE BECOMING DECISIVE.

PHASE OF OPEN WARFARE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Italian offensive is rapidly becoming decisive. The cavalry supported by machineguns and cars are harrassing the retreating enemy, and have reached the region of Sacile, halfway between the Piave and Tagliamento. The breach in the Piave front seems to be the result of the brilliant strategy, so successful in France, of hammering the enemy at different points, and concealing the real thrust, until the last moment. A further advance is expected as the struggle has assumed the character of open warfare.

PROGRESS NORTH OF RAISMES FOREST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-40 p.m., Oct. 31.
Recd. 7 a.m., Nov. 1.

A British communiqué says:—We took a few prisoners and inflicted casualties in raids in the neighbourhood of Le Quesnoy. Our patrols made progress at certain points north of Raismes forest.

OCCUPATION OF BELLEJOYEUSE FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-25 p.m., Oct 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

An American official communiqué says:—We advanced our lines northward of Grandpre and occupied Bellejoyeuse farm.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACK WEST OF ST. FARGAUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-20 p.m., Oct. 31.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

A French communiqué says:—The enemy last night violently counter-attacked West of St. Fargaux. We maintained our positions. In tow days our Fifth Army has taken 1,453 prisoners, including the Colonel of the Guard Cavalry and three battalion commanders.

LATEST CABLES.

INDIAN REFORMS IN LORDS.

LORD MIDDLETON'S MOTION REJECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 2.

In the House of Lords resuming the debate on Lord Middleton's motion, Lord Crewe opposed the motion and emphasised that the War Cabinet had given no decision on the Report.

Lord Selborne supported the motion.

Lord Macdonnell greatly regretted the procedure which the Government had adopted.

Lord Donoughmore strongly urged Indian leaders to make it perfectly clear that they were not connected with the Extremists, who were so rightly condemned in the Rowlatt Report, otherwise the British public might be timid in conferring new powers on Indians.

Lord Curzon replying to the debate pointed out that the decision of the Joint Committee would not be likely to carry confidence as they would be unable to consult Indian opinion upon the proposals. Enumerating the objections to the course, Lord Middleton suggested, Lord Curzon said, that the Government would not be in a position to express the final judgment on the scheme of Indian reforms until the three special committees, which had been appointed, had reported. He suggested that the Secretary of State for India should place the scheme in a draft bill before Parliament at an early date thus giving the members an opportunity of expressing views on the various principles of the scheme.

Lord Middleton's motion was rejected by 25 votes to 21.

BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 2.

A Belgian communiqué says:—As a result of local operations we are almost everywhere established on the western bank of the Lys and the Derivation Canal. The hamlet of Daalmen has been captured.

"DOWN WITH HAPSBURG."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUDAPEST AND VIENNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 2.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" announces great demonstrations in Budapest and Vienna. Crowds in Vienna shouted "Down with Hapsburg." The fall of the Lammasch Cabinet is expected. The army is in full dissolution and a provisional council of soldiers and officers has been established.

At Budapest revolutionary troops are demanding a republican government of the whole town.

PANIC IN RHINE PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1-50 a.m.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 2.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Taeglische Rundschau" states that a panic has broken out among the population of the Rhine provinces as well-informed circles declare that the Government is prepared if necessary to allow enemy troops to occupy Coblenz and Cologne. The statement is confirmed by the "Cologne Gazette."

PRESTWICH BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Coalitionist candidate Mr. Austin Hopkinson has been returned unopposed for Prestwich.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a last visit to the Depot of the Poona Women's Branch on Tuesday morning. A large number of the Lady Workers were present to bid farewell and presented Her Excellency with a beautiful Silver Cup suitably engraved.

In modification of Government Notification dated the 30th October, it is now notified that his Excellency Lord Willingdon will arrive in Bombay on Monday the 4th instant, at 6-5 p.m.

Lord Southborough, President of the Reform Committees and Mr. Feetam, Vice-President, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, member and Mr. Clason, K. C., Advisor, arrived in Bombay on Friday and leave for Simla, to-day by the Northern Express.

Sir James Meston, Finance Member-Elect and Mr. W. S. Marris, Joint Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, have also arrived and leave for Simla, to-day.

Sir S. P. Sinha arrived and left for Calcutta last night.

THE MODERATE CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following are among the resolutions that will be considered by the Subjects Committee of the Moderate Conference at their meeting this morning, with a view to final adoption at the Conference:—

I.

This Conference cordially welcomes the Reform Proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India as constituting a distinct advance on present conditions both as regards the Government of India and the Provincial Governments and also a real and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of "responsible government" in the Provincial Governments in due fulfilment of the terms of the announcement of August 20, 1917. As such this Conference accords its hearty support to those proposals and, while suggesting necessary modifications and improvements therein to bring them, in regard to the Government of India, into consonance with the principles embodied in that announcement, expresses its grateful appreciation of the earnest effort of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to start the country on a career of genuine and lasting progress towards the promised goal.

II

This Conference deprecates all attempts at the condemnation or rejection of the Reform Scheme as a whole as ill-advised and, in particular, protests emphatically against the short-sighted and narrow minded attitude assumed towards it by the Indo-British Association and some European public bodies in this country which is calculated to produce, if successfully persisted in, an extremely undesirable state of feeling between England and India and imperil the cause of ordered progress in this country. This Conference, therefore, most earnestly urges His Majesty's Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom to disregard the opposition to the scheme and give effect to the main provisions thereof and the suggestions of its supporters in regard thereto as early as possible by suitable legislation.

III.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(a) This Conference, while making due allowance for the necessities or drawbacks of a transitional scheme, urges that having regard to the terms of the announcement of August, 20, 1917, and in order that the progress of India towards the goal of a self-governing unit of the British-Emoire may be facilitated and not unduly delayed or hampered, as also with a view to avoid the untoward consequences of a legislature containtaining a substantially elected popular element being allowed merely to indulge in criticism unchecked by responsibility, it is essential that the principle of "responsible government" should be introduced also in the Government of India, to however limited an extent, simultaneously with a similar reform in the Provinces and some subjects should at the start be "transferred" to the control of the Legislative Assembly of India with Ministers in charge thereof as has been provided for in the case of the Provincial Governments.

(b) While, as suggested above, some measure of transfer of power to the Indian Legislature should be introduced at the commencement, provision should be made for future progress towards complete responsible government of the Government of India by specically authorising the proposed periodic Commissions to inquire into the matter and to recommend to Parliament such further advance as may be deemed necessary or desirable in that behalf.

(c) This Conference recommends that the composition of the Council of State should be so altered as to ensure that one-half of its total strength shall consist of elected members.

(d) Whatever the composition and functions, however, of the proposed "Council of State," this Conference suggests that legislation of an exceptional character having the effect of curtailing ordinary rights such as they freedom of the press and public meetings and open judicial trial, should not be carried through the Council of State alone, or in spite of the declared opinon of the Legislative Assembly of India, except in a time of war or internal disturbance, without the approval of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons proposed to be set up under the Scheme, unless such legislation is of a temporary character and limited to a period of one year only the said legislation being in any case made not renewable without such approval in the last resort.

(e) The power of certification given to the Governor-General should be limited to matters involving the defence of the country, foreign and political relations, and peace and order and should not be extended to "good government" generally or "sound financial administration."

(f) The Indian element in the Executive Government of India should be one-half of the total number of members of that Government.

INDIA AND FISCAL FREEDOM.

(g) Saving such equal and equitable Imperial obligations as may be agreed upon as resting on all parts of the Empire, the Government of India, acting under the control of the Legislature, should enjoy the same power of regulating the fiscal policy of India as the Governments of the self-governing Dominions enjoy of reuglating their fiscal policy.

IV.

PROVINCES.

(a) The status and emoluments of Ministers should be identical with those of Executive Councillors, and the Governor should not have greater power of control over them than over the latter.

(b) Whatever power may be given to the Governor-in-Council to interfere with the decisions of the Governor and Ministers on the ground of their possible effects on the administration of the reserved subjects, corresponding power should be given to the Governor and Ministers in respect of decisions of the Governor-in-Council affecting directly or indirectly the administration of the transferred subjects.

(c) The proposal to appoint an additional Member or Members, from among the senior officials, without portfolios and without vote for purposes of consultation and advice only, but as Members of the Executive Government in the Provinces should be dropped.

V.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

This Conference recommends that the largest possible number of subjects should be included in the "transferred" List in every Province as the progress and conditions of each Province may justify and that none mentioned in the Illustrative List No. II appended to the Report should, as far as possible, be "reserved" in any Province.

VI.

FRANCHISE, ELECTORATES ETC.

(a) The Franchise should be as wide and the composition of the Legislative Council should be as liberal as circumstances may admit in each Province, the number of representatives of the general territorial electorates being fixed in every case at not less than one-half of the whole Council.

(b) The elected element in the Provincial Legislative Councils should be four-fifths of the total strength of the Councils, at least in the more advanced Provinces.

(c) The franchise should be so broad and the electorates so devised as to secure to all classes of tax-payers their due representation by election, and the interests of important minorities and the "depressed classes" should be adequately safeguarded.

(d) Mahomedan representation in every legislature should be in the proportions mentioned in the scheme adopted by the Congress and the Muslim League at Lucknow in 1916.

(e) In the case of any community, for which separate special electorates may be deemed at present necessary, participation in the general territorial electorates, whether as voters or candidates, should not be permitted.

VII.

SOME OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

(a) It should be provided that when a Council is dissolved by the Governor, a fresh election should be held and the new Council summoned not later than four months after the dissolution.

(b) Some provision should be made for the appointment and co-option of qualified Indians on the periodic Commissions proposed to be appointed every ten or twelve years and it should further be provided that the first periodic Commission shall come to India and submit its recommendations to Parliament before the expiry of the third Legislative Council after the Reform Scheme comes into operation and that every subsequent periodic Commission should be appointed at the end of every ten years.

(c) The Legislative Councils should have the right to elect their own Presidents.

(d) A complete separation of judicial and executive functions in all District Officers should be made, at least in all major Provinces, at once and the judiciary placed under the jurisdiction of the highest court of the Province.

VIII.

INDIA OFFICE AND PARLIAMENT.

This Conference, while generally approving of the proposals embodied in the Report regarding the India Office and Parliamentary control, urges.

(a) That the control of Parliament over the Government of India exercised through the Secretary of State should be removed just in so far as the control of the legislature on the spot is substituted for the present Parliamentary control and no farther.

(b) That the annual Standing Committee should be of the House of Commons only as proposed in the Report and not a joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament as suggested in some quarters.

(c) That the Indian opinion should be represented on the Committee appointed to report upon the organisation of the India Office and the evidence of Indian witnesses invited.

(d) That at least a major part of the cost of the India Office should be borne by the British Exchequer.

(e) That until the India Council can be abolished by substituting Indian control for the control of Parliament over the affairs of India, it should be a mere advisory body with its strength reduced to 8 members, four of whom should be Indians and, of the remaining four, not more than two should be members of the Indian Services.

IX.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

(a) This Conference thanks the Secretary of State and the Viceroy for recommending that all racial bars should be abolished and for recognising the principle of recruitment of all the Indian public services in India and in England instead of any service being recruited for exclusively in the latter country.

(b) This Conference strongly urges that Indians should be nominated to 20 per cent. to start with, of the commissioned posts in the Indian Army and (2) that aedquate provision for training them should be made in this country itself.

(c) All racial inequalities in respect of trial by jury, the rules made under the Arms Act, etc., should be removed and the latter should be so amended as to provide for the possession and carrying of arms by Indians under liberal conditions.

X.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND AND ORGANISATION IN INDIA.

(a) This Conference appoints a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to select a deputation to proceed to England at a time to be determined by the Committee in consultation with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, to urge on British statsemen, members of both Houses of Parliament, political associations, the Press and the British public generally, the wisdom and necessity of supporting the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme and giving legislative effect to it at an early date with such modifications and improvements as have been formulated or suggested in the foregoing Resolution.

(b) The said Committee, with power to add to their number, should also take steps to form a properly constituted permanent organisation of the Party with branches in the various Provinces with a view (1) to do sustained work for the moral and material welfare of the people, (2) to give combined expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the better mind of India on matters of public interest and (3) to inform and educate public opinion in this country in support of its views, methods and policy.

THE EXCISE SCANDAL,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—At the last Council session, in answer to the various interpellations by the Hon. Mr. Kamat on the Excise administration, Government has attempted to show that there was no favouritism towards Messrs. Carew and Co. in granting the latter contracts for the supply of liquor on favourable terms. As it is always customary Government defends its own officers, however much they may be in the wrong, they have denied the truth of the allegation that there was generally bad faith on the part of Mr. Macdonald in his treatment of the Uran Distillers. I shall not without just cause trespass at too great a length upon the columns of your much esteemed paper, and I shall place the following facts before the public for their unbiassed opinion on the subject.

The contract for the supply of liquor for the year 1916-1917, had been given to Messrs. Carew and Co. as their tender was the lowest, namely annas 14 per proof gallon, whereas the rate quoted by the Uran distillers was annas 15 per gallon. They as business-men felt certain that the rate quoted by Messrs. Carew and Co. could never pay and that they had tendered at this low price simply to kill competition, and gave warning accordingly. But the Assistant Commissioner being of opinion that the distillers made enormous profits, legitimate and illegitimate, and diverted large sums from the public treasury, and occupied in his opinion the position of monopolists, no doubt to break down their supposed monopoly, the contract was given to Messrs. Carew and Co. Immediately the contract was given to them, and not before then it was discovered that the Central Distillery at Surat was not in complete working order and that it would take some time before it was completed, and that as a consequence, Messrs. Carew and Co. would have to bring their liquor from their distillery at Kutni, and they represented that that would cost them more than if they manufactured their liquor at Surat. The real fact, however, was that they could lay down their liquor at Surat from Kutni at, if anything, a cheaper rate than if they made it at Surat. But on this ground the Assistant Comissioner recommended that they should be given two annas extra per gallon. This was done for some months until the Central Distillery was ready, and Messrs. Carew and Co. were paid at the rate of a rupee per gallon, while the tender of the Uran distillers at annas 15 per gallon was not accepted. This, however, was not all. Messrs. Carew and Co. had no plant ready and although Government was bound under their contract with the distillers who were the previous contractors to get Messrs. Carew and Co. to take over their plant at a valuation, this was not done merely because Messrs. Carew and Co. asserted that the plant was unserviceable and that they were getting their own plant made. Without plant however the contract could not be carried on, and the Assistant Commissioner came to the rescue of Messrs. Carew and Co., and requested the distillers to allow them to use their plant and to afford them every possible facility. Accordingly Messrs. Carew and Co., used the distillers' plant which they had pronounced unserviceable for ten months without paying the distillers a single pie for its use, and yet it did not strike the Assistant Commissioner that the plant which could be used for ten months could not possibly be unserviceable. Messrs. Carew and Co.'s contract for the Surat district came to an end on 31st March, 1918, and it was renewed for two years without inviting any tenders at the rate of 17 annas per gallon—an advance of three annas per gallon. Messrs. Carew and Co., are thus the contractors for the Surat district, for the Thana and Kolaba districts, and for the Town and Island of Bombay, against the wholesome rule of the department that no contractor should be given more than one district at one and the same time. Thus the Deputy Commissioner in his desire to break the monopoly of the Uran distillers which existed only in this biassed judgment has created a gigantic monopoly in favour of Messrs. Carew and Co., with the deplorable result that in all the three districts and the Town and Island of Bombay, numbers of shops have to be closed for want of liquor, for which the licensees, specially in Bombay, have paid enormously enhanced fees, and the public treasury for the interests whereof the Deputy Commissioner has been so very solicitous in the case of the distillers has been deprived of lakhs of rupees with the result that Government will be obliged to promise those shop-keepers who have paid duty in advance and cannot get their liquor, that such duty will be refunded.

I now come to the contracts for the supply of liquor to the Ratnagiri District, and to some of the Talukas of the Thana District and to the Kolaba District for the year 1917-18. Before 1st April, 1917, the Farming System prevailed in the Ratnagiri District, and towards the end of the farmers' contract, Government decided to introduce the Contract Supply System in that District. Accordingly on 20th January, 1917, the Uran distillers were invited by the Deputy Commissioner of Excise to an interview at his office, and communicated the decision of Government and that Government offered to them the contract for one year, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

Ratnagiri being a difficult district at considerable distance from Uran having a number of warehouses, some of which could only be reached through creeks necessitating transhipment from large vessels into shallow boats and then again into casks, and the offer being made at the very last moment, the distillers were far from willing to take up the contract. However, seeing the position in which Government were placed they agreed to take up the contract, provided Government assured them of help in obtaining the plant of the then farmer, as they could not possibly within the short time at their disposal hope to get together, in the war conditions the large number of vats and casks that would be necessary, at the several warehouses—especially as nearly half the total annual consumption of the district would have to be stored up by the end of May for consumption during the monsaan when Ratnagiri could not be reached by sea. The assurance required was given both at the interview of 20th January, 1917, and at subsequent stages.

It would be too long to go over again into the details of the negotiation for the contract, and we must content ourselves with noting below the substance of the correspondence in which all the facts are contained.

1. The letter of the distillers dated 27th January, 1917, to W. C. MacDonald, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Excise, offering to take up the contract mainly out of consideration of the position of Government and pointing out the great difficulties they should have to encounter in fulfilling it, and particularly as regards plant in respect of which they required Government's help, both at the beginning of the contract in securing for them the plant of the outgoing farmers at a fair valuation and at the end of it by making it obligatory on their successor to take over the same plant at cost price, subjet to a fair deduction for a year's wear and tare.

2. Letter from W. C. MacDonald, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Excise, dated 24th February, 1917, informing the distillers that Government had been pleased to grant to them the contracts from 1st April, 1917 to 31st March, 1918, for the supply of country spirit to the Ratnagiri district from the six warehouses named by him. (There was a promise made by the Assistant Commissioner of Excise that the warehouses would be reduced to three or four, but the promise was redeemed so very late that it could benefit, not them, but the next contractor). The letter also informed them that "such plant as is installed with the approval of this department will be taken over by the next contractor at prices based on the original cost price of the articles, less reasonable allowance for depreciation. The Supervisor of Distilleries, Presidency Division, should be consulted in the first instance in respect of the plant to be installed at the warehouses."

It will be noticed that the expression original cost price can only mean cost price to the distillers and not to the person from whom they purchased it.

It will also be noted that the letter is silent as to the assurance orally given to them at the interview of helping them to secure their predecessor's (the farmer's) plant at a fair valuation; and the omission which perhaps was accidental.

3. On receipt of the above letter, the distillers wrote to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise their letter of 1st March 1917, stating that the number of warehouses was larger than they were led to believe, it would be that the Supervisor of Distilleries should be informed to arrange about taking over of the plant at the several warehouses belonging to the farmers, at a fair valuation as early as possible, that the granting of the contract had been delayed to the very last moment which immensely increased their difficulties and that the promise made at the interview that owing to these difficulties the rules and regulations as to minimum stocks etc. would not be strictly enforced would be borne in mind. This letter remained unreplied to, perhaps also by overnight.

The promise to secure the plant of the outgoing farmers was never redeemed. The distillers requested the Assistant Commissioner of Excise a month before the commencement of the contract, that is to say by the letter to him of 1st March 1917 last herein above referred to, direct the Supervisor of Distilleries to arrange for the taking over of the plant at a fair valuation. But no action was taken, and as the distillers had immediately to commence storing up liquior at the six warehouses to last during the four months of the monsoons, (nearly half the total annual consumption of the district), they could not possibly get new plant made and they had perforce to take up the plant of Messrs. Hormasji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, the outgoing farmers, trusting the assurance given to them that the Department would do everything in its power to secure the plant for them at a fair valuation. The distillers were, however, doomed to disappointment. During the whole period of their contract they kept on writing to the Supervisor of Distilleries (in addition to making repeated verbal requests), to Mr. MacDonald the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, and to the Commissioner, that the plant which they had been obliged to take over without valuation, simply and solely with a view to help Government out of a tight corner, and on the faith of their assurance that they would secure it for them at a fair valuation, should be valued and its price ascertained. Not the slightest notice of their requests and communications was taken nor even an acknowledgment of their letters and reminders was vouchsafed and the entire year of their contract elapsed without a finger being moved. At the end of the year the Supervisor of Distilleries took the matter in hand and called upon Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co., to come and discuss with him the valuation of their plant. They, however, denied that the Department had any right to interfere in the matter, as there was no provision in their farming contract giving the Department any such power. However, as a matter of courtesy, and without prejudice to their rights, they discussed the matter with the Supervisor; but there was a difference of opinion on the valuation of two of the most important and costly items of the plant, namely, vats and casks. The Supervisor valued the vats at 3 annas per gallon of capacity, and the casks at Rs. 30 each, while Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Company asked annas 4 and Rs. 36 respectively. Upon this the matter was referred to Mr. MacDonald, Assistant Commissioner of Excise but to the very last the reference remained unnoticed and unattended to. Meanwhile Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co., after waiting for a reasonable time pressed the Uran distillers for payment and ultimately sent them a lawyer's notice. This fact was communicated by them to the Supervisor, the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, who were kept informed of the correspondence going on between their Solicitors and the Solicitors of Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co., the latter of whom gave peremptory notice that unless the amount due for principal and interest were paid by a day stated a suit would be filed. They in their turn informed the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner that unless they moved in the matter, they should be obliged obliged to avoid the costs of litigation, to pay the claim of Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co. with interest and would look to Government for being recouped. If the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner had intervened as they were bound to do there is no doubt that Messrs. Bhiwandiwala and Co., would have listened to any reasonable proposal, but the Supervisor informed them that he was awaiting instructions from higher authorities, and the higher authorities maintained a mysterious and impenetrable silence, vouchsafing no asknowledgment even of their numerous communications. Under these circumstances, finding that Messrs. Bhiwandiwala and Co. were about to file a suit against them they paid them Rs. 26,659 for principal (and Rs. 2,031-12 for interest), paying them 4 annas per gallon of capacity for the vats and Rs. 35 each for the casks. Thus were their efforts to come to the assistance of Government in a difficult position rewarded. But this was not all.

The year of their contract for the Ratnagiri district having expired, the Excise Department were under an express provision in their contract bound to get the next contractor to take over their plant (that taken over by the Uran Distillers from Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co.) at cost price, less an allowance for a year's wear and tear. The next contractors were Messrs. The Khanapur Distillery Co., another European owned concern and the Uran Distillers wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of Excise to make immediate arrangements to carry out the undertaking given to them by one of the terms of their contract but as before, their communications remained unnoticed and the Excise officer were in no hurry to fulfil a solemn promise.

At the same time (31st March, 1918) that their Ratnagiri contract came to an end, their contract for the supply of liquor to some of the Talukas of the Thana district and to the Kolaba district also terminated and in this instance the next contractors were as stated above, Messrs. Carew and Co. There was a similar undertaking in this contract also about their plant being taken up by the next contractor, and the distillers wrote to the authorities to take steps for their plant being taken over at a valuation by Messrs. Carew and Co. The result in this instance was the same, their communications remained unnoticed and unacknowledged.

While awaiting reply, they received a communication on April, 1918 from Mr. Simmons, general manager of Messrs. Carew and Co., (and also as is believed, Managing Director of the Khanapur Distillery Co.) asking for an interview to settle by agreement the price of the plants at the Ratnagiri warehouses and also at the warehouses in the Thana and Kolaba districts. How Mr. Simmons came to taken the initiative in the matter, leaving on one side the Excise Department, is not known to any. But he was provided by the department with lists of the plants in all the three districts, which had been furnished by the distillers. The distillers do not think they should be doing any injustice or making a very improbable surmise if they suggest that it had been hinted to Mr. Simmons by some of the higher officials, to try and approach them and bring about an amicable settlement. Mr. Simmons was at that time in constant correspondence on behalf of Messrs. Carew and Co., about the contracts for the supply of liquor to the Town of Bombay and the District of Thana, Kolaba and Surat which had been granted to them; and besides there is social intercourse between the officers of the Department and the higher officers of Messrs. Carew and Co., and Messrs. the Khanapur Distillery Co., and it is hence no very violent suposition to believe that on the matter being talked over it, was suggested that it might be settled direct with the distillers thus relieving the officers of the Department from an awkward and onerous position. However, that might be, a direct approach was made to the distillers and they felt that they had been abandoned by those who were legally bound to help them. Mr. Simmons, under the circumstances, behaved with the consciousness of a man who was in a position to impose his own terms, and the highest he offered to pay them for their vats was anna one and pies nine per gallon of capacity in the place of 4 annas per gallon which they had been obliged to pay to Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co., because the Government would not come to their assistance as it had promised to be done and instead of the annas three per gallon at which the Supervisor had valued the vats. Similarly the casks for which they had paid Rs. 36 per piece to Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co., and which had been valued at Rs. 30 by the Supervisor, they were obliged to part with at a very low rate to Messrs. Carew and Co., Vats and casks being the most costly items of the plant, they had in consequence of the want of sympathy of the Excise Department, to submit as best they might, to a loss of over Rs. 12,000.

After Mr. Simmons had gone on his way rejoicing, the distillers were favoured by a communication from the Deputy Commissioner, stating that the Commissioner understood that a private settlement had been come to between them and Messrs Carew and Co., and the Khanapur Distillery Co., in regard to their plant and that the Commissioner desired to be furnished with a copy of the terms agreed upon, and wished to know whether the distillers wished to repudiate the agreement as being unfair. It was only adding insult to injury.

How the Commissioner came to know of the settlement the distillers do not know, but it is certain they did not inform him about it. Mr. Simmons must under the circumstances be presumed, have informed the Deputy Commissioner, who must have communicated the intelligence to the Commissioner.

Smarting as the distillers were under their manifold grievances and under a sense of the harshness of their treatment, which they have only inadequately endeavoured to describe, the fact that they were pointblank asked whether they wished to repudiate an agreement, which they had entered into under no legal, though certainly under a moral coercion, was felt acutely by them. They had entered into the agreement because the Department which was bound legally and morally to help them had shown utter indifference to their interests, and, they believed, put forward Mr. Simmons to derive his hard bargain with the distillers; and now, instead of taking the initiative itself asked them to repudiate the agreement come to.

It was under these circumstances that a letter of 9th May last was written, the tone and language of which have been considered to be deliberately insulting and offensive by the Commissioner. All that they can say is that they never dreamt of either insult or offence, but gave expression as mildly as possible to their genuine distress of mind towards those from whom every consideration was due and whose protection they had a right to ask. The distillers feel sure that under similar circumstances those belonging to "our rulers' race" would have expressed their feelings in other and stronger ways than the wail of pain which they sent up: only they would not have been meted out the treatment that has been meted out to them, both because blood is thicker than water and because it would not have been so tamely submitted to.

I only hope that this would give the public and the Government some vague idea of the great fairness and consideration received by the Uran Distillers at the hands of Mr. MacDonnell, the real man behind the scene, and Mr. Arthur, Commissioner only in name.

I have to apologise for being very long, but the scandal itself is a tale of length which I can scarcely abbreviate.—Yours, etc.,

"MAC MUST GO."

Bombay, Nov. 1.

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THE MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 8.)

lish friends are insistent in their appeal to us to unite in our support of the Reform Scheme and to unmistakably demonstrate our acceptance of it. Sir Herbert Roberts says:—

"The prospects of carrying the proposed reforms will depend very largely on the concentration of the utmost Indian suport. Details must be considered later on, but at the present juncture it is imperative that India's acceptance of the Report as a whole should be unmistakably demonstrated."

The "Manchester Guardian" complains that the extremists are playing into the hands of Lord Sydenhem and his party and, by adding to the difficulties of the Government, may make it reluctant to proceed with the reforms at all. It is a warning-note which should appeal to all patriotic Indians, and we may be sure that the "Manchester Guardian," a tried friend of the people of India, would not write in this strain, if the danger was not real. In the hope that all interested in the cause of Indian reform may recognise the gravity of the situation, I quote an extract from it:—

"The danger-point in the career of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was clearly indicated in the course of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. It is the danger which lurks in the course of all schemes for the enfranchisement of an unrepresented or incompletely represented class or sex or nation. There comes a stage in the demand for such enfranchisement when the principle is accepted by the majority of moderate men. But every concrete proposal for its realisation has to run the gauntlet of a double opposition, on one side from extremists of the all-or-nothing type, on the other hand from a section of stern and unbending conservatives. The two sections play into one another's hands. The extremists get more angry with the moderates than with the out-and-out opponents. The out-and-out conservatives make play with every utterance of extremists. Between them, a Government committed perhaps to a moderate scheme finds reason after reason for delay in its concrete application. Each delay stimulates the extremists to wilder speech, or perhaps to desperate action, and so plays again into the hands of the conservatives. Demands rise in the scale, and as the difficulty of satisfying them increases, the reluctance of Government to do anything at all grows in proportion."

Similar testimony comes from the London Correspondent of the "Hindu," who thus summarizes the views of the friends of India in the House of Commons in regard to the Reform proposals:—

1. The scheme now promulgated, although it falls short of what most of us desire and of what India is entitled to claim, is a reasonable instalment of that full responsible self-government which is now the acknowledged goal of statesmanship.
2. It concedes many of the reforms for which Indian Nationalists have been striving for a generation past.
3. There is nothing in it to prevent a further advance towards more complete self-rule at a comparatively early date; on the contrary, it clearly opens the way to the full accomplishment of Indian nationhood within a reasonable period of time.
4. In discussing the scheme we must have regard to the principles on which it is based and not make too much of minor imperfections and subsidiary details.
5. The scheme has many drawbacks, as will appear in course of examination and discussion, but they are out-weighed by the advantages which will accrue to India from its general adoption.
6. Given adequate support, it is possible to carry the main features of this scheme into effect; but if it is rejected outright or menaced by undue criticism resulting in its withdrawal or serious mutilation, there is nothing else to take its place.
7. No party in the State can attempt to carry under present circumstances a more liberal measure of Indian reform than this.

We would do well to lay to heart the warning-note which has been raised in the messages I have quoted. They point out to us the dangers which beset our path. They call upon us to give adequate support to the Reform proposals. India's acceptance of the proposals must be unmistakable, says Sir Herbert Roberts. If they are opposed, there is nothing else to take their place, so say our friends in the House of Commons. What then is our duty? I should like to appeal to all, Extremists and Moderates, to rally to the support of the Scheme. Our detailed criticisms may be valuable, but let us not magnify their importance and wreck the scheme in our insistence upon their acceptance. Responsible government is assured. The intermediate stages are transitional, and their smooth working and their ultimate success will largely depend upon the co-operation between the Government and the representatives of the people. It is the spirit more than the paper-guarantees that counts; and though we must have some of these guarantees to begin with and to set us up on the road, far more will depend upon the atmosphere that is created and upon the spirit of mutual help, mutual confidence and mutual co-operation which the inauguration of the great experiment will not fail to engender, to foster and to stimulate. Let us rely upon these impalpable and invisible forces, and we shall not have relied upon them in vain. How few are the paper-guarantees of the British constitution and how that venerable and wonderful institution has worked out its development, in spite of them, above them and beyond them? Take the safe-guards which have been provided. I am sure that in the actual working of the Scheme, many of them will be found to be superfluous. I am perhaps talking in a somewhat optimistic vein. I have throughout my life been an optimist of the most confirmed type. Age has not abated the ardour of my optimism; and I have found that it always pays morally, if not commercially. The ominous warning which has been given by our friends and to which I have referred means that the Scheme may be dropped owing to our opposition and the prospects of responsible government indefinitely postponed. Do not indulge in the foolish talk about the intervention of President Wilson or what may transpire at the Peace Conference. Let us descend from these aerial flights of the imagination to the hard, solid ground of facts, and deal with them, in the cold, clear, colourless atmosphere of sober reason and good sense, as they have been presented to us by our English friends so deeply interested in our political progress.

NOT YET OUT OF THE WOOD.

We are not indeed out of the wood. The recent debate has opened our eyes to the gravity of the situation, to the rocks ahead. Lord Sydenham leads the anti-Indian party in Parliament and out of Parliament. We have a complaint against you, citizens of Bombay, for he was your Governor. To us people of Bengal, it is a matter of pride and gratification to find that after Lord Sydenham had sat down, having done as great a disservice as he could to the people whose salt he has eaten and whose friend he professes to be, Lord Carmichael, our late Governor, rose to reply to him, and said in his quiet but impressive style, "there could be no standing still, no swerving from the path which led to responsible government" and that "if we rejected the scheme, many Indians would consider that we had committed as bad a breach of faith as any Government had ever been guilty of." Strong language this, coming from one of the temperament of the late Governor of Bengal, but it would not have been used if the occasion did not require it. Lord Sydenham, on this occasion, somewhat deviated from the beaten track of his accustomed arguments. No longer did he stand forward as the champion of the masses or of the military classes. These weapons by frequent use had apparently become blunt. He broke new ground on this occasion. He spoke *for* the Viceroy and the Indian Civil Service as if they needed his advocacy and were not able to take care of themselves. He urged that if the proposals were given effect to, the authority of the Viceroy would be weakened and the present standard of the Indian Civil Service destroyed; yet, it was a Viceroy who was one of the authors of the Scheme and it was the Executive Council of the Viceroy, consisting of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service and entitled fully to speak in their name and on their behalf, who unanimously supported it. Nor is this all. It appears that the Secretary of State and his Council, among whom are many distinguished representatives of the Indian Civil Service, backed by an influential deputation, have entered into an unholy combination to reduce the authority of the Viceroy and "to destroy the high standard of the Civil Service." The idea is too ridiculous to be seriously entertained, and we are surprised that so irresponsible an utterance should have proceeded from one who not long ago occupied the responsible position of Governor of Bombay. But we live to learn.

THE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

But though we may dismiss the arguments of Lord Sydenham as unworthy of serious consideration, the attitude of the British Government as disclosed in the speech of Lord Curzon is a matter of grave concern and even anxiety. Lord Curzon somewhat separated himself from the Secretary of State and the India Office, as if they were not a part of the Government, and observed that "the Government was uncommitted in the matter, because they had not the time to consider it." "Their inability," Lord Curzon went on to add, "to make up their minds at the present moment was not only due to the great pressure resulting from the pre-occupations of the war, but to the fact that they had not yet received that information which they pledged themselves before Parliament to await before making up their minds." Now you will permit me, on your behalf as well as on my own, to enter our respectful but emphatic protest against this non-committal attitude. I hold that the Government stands committed, irrevocably committed, by a series of proceedings to which it has been a party. There is no escape from this position, as I shall presently show, at least in the judgment of the people of India, the party most vitally concerned. In the first place, we have the message of the 20th August, 1917. It was the message of the British Cabinet of which the Secretary of State for India was the spokesman, and it was announced in Parliament by the mandate of the Cabinet. In pursuance of this message and with a view to give effect to it, the Secretary of State came out to India accompanied by a Deputation, and that with the full concurrence of the Cabinet. In due time, the Report was submitted and was published for criticism again with the full consent of the Cabinet. Now, I ask, if the Report had not been generally approved of by the Cabinet, would they have allowed it to be published? The permission for its publication implies a general acceptance by the Cabinet of the principles and provisions set forth in the Report. But let me proceed. Within the last few days, two Committees recommended in the Report, the Committee on Franshise and the Committee on Transferred and Reserved Subjects, have been appointed, and, we may take it again, with the full concurrence of the Cabinet. The appointment of these Committees by or with the assent of the Cabinet, implies that the division of transferred and reserved subjects and the recommendation in the Report that the electorates should be based upon as broad a franchise as possible are accepted by the Cabinet or at any rate are regarded by that body as worthy of consideration. In view of these facts, I confess I fail to see what justification there is for the British Government to hold now, at this late hour of the day, that its attitude is one of non-committal. Step after step has been taken with the concurrence of the British Government to give effect to the message of the 20th August, and to the proposals contained in the Report. If not in words, at any rate by its deeds, the Government stands pledged to carry out the great message even according to the spirit and substance of the proposals contained in the Report. Let us hear what an independent observer, Mr. William Archer, says on this subject in the "Fortnightly Review" of August last:—

"If ever one people stood pledged to another, we stand pledged to India. The formal pronouncement of August 20th, 1917, declaring "the progressive realisation of responsible government in India" to be "the policy of his Majesty's Government," passed wholly unchallenged in either House of Parliament. In pursuance of that policy and on the invitation of the Viceroy, the Secretary of State proceeded to India to investigate on the spot the conditions of the problem. A winter's work resulted in the production of this Report, signed by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, which, having been officially given to the world, must be presumed to have received—in principle, at any rate—the sanction of the Government. Could any cause of action have been more carefully calculated to awoken in the Indian people the most confident expectation of the dawn of a new era in the political history of their country? There must be time, of course—the pronouncement said so explicitly—for mature consideration and criticism. No one can reasonably object to that. But India would have very just ground for resentment if the necessary consideration were unduly postponed, and the subject were dropped out of sight."

A PROPOSED SELECT COMMITTEE.

But disappointing as Lord Curzon's statement was in the House of Lords in respect of the attitude of Government, even more unsatisfactory were his observations regarding a proposal made by Lord Selborne for the appointment of a Select Committee of both Houses to enquire into and report upon the whole question of constitutional reforms. The Earl of Selborne suggested that when the Government were prepared with their recommendations to Parliament, for consideration, it would be a convenient way of dealing with the matter, by the aid of a Select Committee of the two Houses. Lord Curzon said that the suggestion of the noble lord was one worthy of consideration. "It had been before the minds of the Government, and no doubt at a later stage an announcement would be made on the subject."

Now I desire to enter my most emphatic protest against the proposal to appoint a Select Committee of both House to deal with the recommendations of the Government on the eve of the introduction of the Bill. This would mean postponement; it would involve delay and might even come to shelving the measure; and in the meantime the poular, impatience would grow, and popular discontent would deepen and spread. What would have satisfied popular aspirations now would be out of date a year hence. Time is a great factor in popular concessions. The story of the Sybiline books embalms an eternal truth applicable to all departments of life. We pray that the blunders of British administration in Ireland may not be repeated here, and that the words "too late" may not be written on British policy in India in the most psychological moment of her history. What needs is there for an enquiry by a Select Committee of both Houses in view of the full, the ample, the comprehensive Report submitted by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India? "The great point, "says Mr. William Archer, whom I have already vuoted, "is that the Bill to be founded on the Report should be brought in as soon as possible." The feeling in India should be taken note of; and delay caused by the appointment of a superfluous Select Committee to thresh out details which have already been most carefully considered by the highest authorities would aggravate the situation which is already one of great tension and would be little short of a political blunder of the gravest magnitude. I can only hope that the British Government will not commit this mistake; and may I appeal to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India to intervene betimes and prevent this unnecessary postponement in the enactment of a measure which the people of India are looking forward to with a degree of hope and expectancy such as they had never before felt in relation to any great public question?

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY.

I have observed that we are not out of the wood. There is no royal road to political advancement. The journey of the children of Israel to the Promised Land lay through the trackless desert; and the Prophet of their race had only a glimpse of the glories of Canaan from the heights of Pisgah. The Biblical story is typical of the sacrifices to be incurred and of the dangers and difficulties to be faced in the grand march to the land of freedom. We are indeed more fortunately situated; for we reap the fruits of the glorious heritage of experience which the freest nation in the world have laid in store for the benefit of mankind. Nonetheless we have our troubles, our difficulties and our dangers. There is the Left Wing amongst our own countrymen, professing advanced views, who would improve the scheme away; there are Lord Sydenham and his followers who would not move at all; and lastly, there is the local Anglo-Indian community with their Chambers of Commerce and their political organizations half-inclined to follow the lead of Lord Sydenham. I could only wish that the Anglo-Indian community had thrown in their lot with us and stood by us in this struggle for political advancement. The whole Indian movement for constitutional freedom bears upon its face the imprint of its English origin. It is the direct product of our contact with the West, of our familiarity with English culture and the stirring lessons of English history. The founder of the Indian National Congress was an Englishman; its most prominent workers in the early days of its growth and development were Englishmen, now alas dead, but whose memories are enshrined in our grateful hearts. One of the earliest Presidents of the Congress was an English Merchant of Calcutta, an ex-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. From the modern representatives of English commerce and culture we had a right to expect a full measure of co-operation in the great task upon which the Government of India is now embarked and which in its culmination will mark the indissoluble union between England and India, by making India an equal partner in the great confederacy of the free States of the Empire. But we have been disappointed. We fear the extremists here as elsewhere have had their way. Extreme opinions have a fascination all their own for those who have no definite or settled convictions, or only a superficial acquaintance with the orderly march of human events. Their minds are a blank and the extremists capture them with fatal facility. Englishmen having a stake in this country and residing therein have like other sections of the community a right to be adequately represented in the Legislative Council under a responsible Government, but to say that the measure of responsible government such as is proposed under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme would be disastrous to the interests of the country, and would leave the masses unprotected, or that it would disturb economic conditions and dislocate trade and commerce is to indulge in the language of wild and baseless panic. It is safe to assume that Government of India which is primarily responsible for the well-being of all sections of the community and for the due preservation and expansion of trade and commerce and which might be expected to be thoroughly familiar with the condition of the country would never think of starting proposals which would have such disastrous result. Governments are all, by temperament and tradition, cautious. Indeed they are over-cautious and very slow to move. That the Government is at all moving demonstrates that the balance of advantage is all in favour of the movement.

But let me pass on from authority and discuss the matter on its own merits. The changes proposed under the Scheme are not of a catastrophic or revolutionary character. The advance is slow, so slow that many of us think that it would have been better if the pace were quicker. The Anglo-Indian community manifest deep concern in the well-being of the masses and the interests of trade and commerce. Let me consider each of these questions separately. As regards its masses, let me ask, who could be better guardians and protectors of them than their educated countrymen? They are the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh. We claim to be their natural leaders, their heaven-appointed guardians. If we had the power as we have the will, we should be their trustees; and in the political activities of the last thirty years we have shown how eminently qualified we are for this exalted function. Every question affecting the masses has, since the political awakening of modern India, received the closest and most sympathetic consideration of their political leaders. Who are they who in season and out of season have urged the Government to introduce primary education, who are they who have pressed for the abolition of the salt-tax, the reform of the Police, the separation of judicial and executive functions, the raising of the taxable minimum of the income-tax—all questions intimately connected with the well-being of the masses? The last striking illustration of our concern for the masses was afforded by the unanimity with which the non-official Indian members of the Indian Legislative Council urged, when voting for £45 millions of war-grant, that no taxes should be levied which would press pon the poor classes—a view which the Government accepted with cordiality. Then as regards the protection of the masses, it has to be borne in mind that in the first five years among the reserved subject to be under the control of the Government will be Law, Police and Justice. Thus when the experiment of responsible government begins, the Police protection of the masses will be, as now, in the hands of the Government. It is only when the experiment succeeds and the Indian ministers rise to the height of their responsibility that the Government of India will make over to them the branches of the administration affecting Law, Police and Justice. As for the larger questions of trade and commerce, they will be under the control of the Government of India which it is not proposed to modify in any way at present, though we wish this could be done. Altogether therefore the apprehensions of the local European community are unfounded. I invite them to reconsider the matter aided by the common sense and business-aptitude of their race and I am sure that they will revise their attitude and join us in the holy work, so worthy of the best traditions of Englishmen, of inaugurating the beginnings of responsible governemnt in this ancient land, where many of them have passed the best years of their life-time, and which some of them have made the land of their adoption.

THE REFORM SCHEME: PROPOSALS FOR THE PROVINCES.

So far I have said nothing about the Reform Scheme. The matter has been discussed threadbare in the Press, on our public platforms and in our Conferences. I take it, that with the general features of the Scheme, every one is more or less conversant; I further take it that there is amongst us absolute unanimity in favour of the view that the Reform proposals represent a distinct advance upon the existing state of things and that there is an overwhelming consensus of opinion that they constitute a definite stage towards the progressive realization of responsible government. It is upon the reform of the provincial administrations that the authors of the Scheme concentrate their attention; and its merits are to be judged by their proposals in this connection. Let me briefly indicate their proposals. They recommend that every province, major or minor, big or small, excepting, of course, the North-Western Frontier Province and Burma, should have a Governor and Council, which means that the Indian element is to be associated in the work of the highest Council of every Indian province. Secondly, they recommend a complete division of Provincial and Imperial finance, a reform which we have been urging for the last thirty years, but so far in vain. Then they propose that there should be a substantial majority of elected members in every Provincial Council to be returned by electorates constituted upon as broad a franchise as possible. The Executive Government is to consist of a Governor and two Councillors, of whom one is to be always an Indian, and Indian ministers to be appointed by the Governor whose number in the major provinces cannot be less than two in view of the subjects that are proposed to be transferred, and in the minor provinces, there will be at least one such minister. The effect of this arrangement will be that in the major provinces, the personnel of the Executive Government will have an Indian majority, and in the minor provinces, there will be an adequate representation of the Indian element. Thus, both in the Legislature and on the Executive Government of the major provinces, there will be an Indian majority, and in those of the minor provinces there will be an adequate representation of Indian members. The Budget will be prepared by the Executive Government as a whole, and will be submitted to the Legislative Council for adoption, and the Resolutions of the Council on the Budget will be binding on the Government, save and except any item in the reserved subjects in regard to which the Governor may certify that it is necessary for the public safety and tranquility or for the discharge of his responsibilities in connection with the reserved branches of the administration. It is a special power, and as such, I take it, will be used only on emergent occasions. Lastly, I come to the division into reserved and transferred subjects which constitutes perhaps the most vital feature of the Reform proposals. Certain subjects which are called transferred will be made over to Indian ministers to be appointed by the Governor. What these transferred subjects are to be will be determined by the Committee that has been appointed. We are not however left altogether in the dark about this matter. The transferred subjects are to include Sanitation, Education, Local Self-Government, Co-operative Credit Societies, Agriculture and so forth. Now I desire to invite your attention to the nature and character of some of the subjects that are to be transferred to Indian ministers. Among the transferred branches are these which, in my opinion, and I think in the judgment of all impartial men, are nation-building subjects. Let us take one of them for instance,—Education. The control of primary and technical education is to be made over to Indian ministers. What does that imply? It means this—that the Indian ministers or the representatives of the educated classes will be brought into actual living contact with the illiterate masses of their countrymen, shaping, guiding and moulding their minds and aspirations, leading them onward and upward to the upbuilding of a true national life. It is quite clear that the illustrious framers of the Report who made the recommendation were anxious that an Indian nation should spring up, which is to be the basis of responsible government. Then there are to be Standing Committees attached to departments or groups of departments; these Committees to consist of members to be elected by the Legislative Council. Their capacity would be advisory, but they would be trained in executive and legislative work. Lastly, members may be appointed to positions analogous to those of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. All this is an indication of the genuine desire on the part of the framers of the Report to prepare a training ground for the future ministers of a responsible government.

You have, in these recommendations, the beginnings of responsible government and a definite stage towards its realization. You have responsible government at the first start though in a somewhat indirect way. You have a larger measure of it in the intermediate stage, and practically complete autonomy after ten years. Let me illustrate this.

The Indian ministers are to hold their offices during the life-time of the Legislative Assembly, that is to say for a period of 3 years. They will be eligible for reappointment in the event of their being re-elected by their constituencies. Therefore, their continuance in office as Ministers after their first term of office will depend upon the suffrages of their electorates. From the very first it will be their duty, as it will be their interest, to try to please their electors and to obtain from them a re-election for the second term. It seems to me, therefore, that the accountability of these Ministers to their electorates begins from the very first stage, but more than that. Their reponsibility to the Legislature is enforced in a more direct way. The supplies, relating to the transferred branches, will be voted by the Legislative Council. In the case of an unpopular Minister, the Legislative Council may refuse to grant him the supplies. Thus, even in the first stage, I say there is responsibility to the electorate in a modified form and in a larger measure to the Legislative Council. And, after 5 years, the salaries of the Indian ministers will be placed on the estimates and voted upon every year, and after 10 years, there will be complete responsibility. You have responsibility or the beginnings of responsibility at the first stage, a greater measure of responsibility at the intermediate stage, and a complete measure of responsibility at the final stage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I am sorry I am not able to speak of the proposals relating to the Government of India in the same strain. The message of the 20th August lays down that responsible government is to be introduced by progressive stages. Surely it may be possible to introduce a stage, it may be only a small stage, in the Government of India. But there are no signs of it. There are no transferred branches, no popular ministers, no definite popular control over any section of the Budget. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to say that the authors of the Report had gone as far as it was possible for them. We are grateful, deeply grateful, for the recommendations so far as they go; but I submit that it is perfectly consistent with the letter and the spirit of the message of the 20th August to introduce, in part at least, the system of responsible government in the Central Government also. We earnestly hope that this part of the recommendations will be revised and enlarged before their final adoption by Parliament.

OTHER PROPOSALS.

But the Report contains proposals other than those immediately connected with the question of responsible government, but intimately bearing on the general problem of Indian advancement. In the speech with which his Excellency the Viceroy opened the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1917, his Excellency observed that the Indian constitutional problem was divisible into three parts, all interlinked and interdependent upon one another. In the first place, there was the question of the Indianization of the Services. In the next place, there was the problem of local self-government and lastly there was the question of constitutional reform, involving the reconstitution and the expansion of the administrative and legislative machinery of the Government. With regard to the first of these questions, viz., the Indianization of the Services, a distinct advance is recommended in the Report though we may yet have our criticisms to offer upon the detailed proposals. All racial bars are to be abolished; a system of appointment to all the public services is to be established in India. In the Indian Civil Service, the percentage of appointments to be filled by Indians is to be 33 per cent. of the superior posts every year, increasing annually by 1½ per cent.

In the domain of local self-government, the Report recommends complete popular control over local bodies as far as possible. Apart from the increased authority over local affairs which this recommendation, if given effect to, will confer upon local representatives, its value from the popular and political point of view is not to be over-estimated. The local bodies, thus reconstituted and liberalised, will serve, in the words of Lord Ripon's great Resolution, as instruments of popular and political education. As such they will help to foster and to strengthen the electorates of the future, so indispensible to the success of any system of responsible government.

COMMISSIONED RANKS.

The report deals mainly with the question of constitutional reform. But the political problem is bound up with cognate considerations which in practical life act and re-act upon one another. We claim as part of our right as citizens of the Empire to bear arms in its defence on a footing of equality with British subjects in other parts of the Empire. We claim the right by blood of our countrymen shed on the battle-fields of Flanders, of Gallipoli, of Mesopotamia, of Palestine and of Eastern Africa. It has cemented our union with the Empire, but it has also established our claim to equal citizenship and the equal opportunities which the Empire affords to all her children. As we urge this right, our good wishes follow those who are now fighting the battles of the Empire, and our sympathies go out to the near and dear ones of those who have fallen in this great world-conflict. May India commemorate in a suitable manner, by an All-India memorial, the heroism of those who have fallen fighting for the Motherland and for justice and freedom? "The demand has become insistent," as the authors of the Report rightly observe, "since the outbreak of the war," and the Delhi Conference of the Princes and the People of India, which met in April last with His Excellency the Viceroy presiding, recorded a unanimous resolution urging the more liberal grant of King's Commissions to Indians. With regard to this important matter, the Report says:—

"It is not enough merely to assert a principle. We must act on it. The services of the Indian army in the war and the great increase in its numbers make it necessary that a considerable number of commissions should now be given. The appointments made have so far been few. Other methods of appointment have not yet been decided on, but we are impressed with the necessity of grappling with the problem. We also wish to establish the principle that if an Indian is enlisted as a private in a British unit and His Majesty's army, its commissioned ranks also should be open to him. The Indian soldier who fights for us and earns promotion in the field can reasonably ask that his conduct should offer him the same chances as the European beside whom he fights. If he is otherwise qualified, race should no more debar him from promotion in the army than it does in the Civil Service; nor do we believe that it is impossible to carry this principle into effect without sacrificing paramount military considerations. We feel sure that no measure would do so much to stimulate Indian enthusiasm for the war."

We trust that in this crucial matter of the admission of Indians into the commissioned ranks of the army, the principle of equality will be asserted and the prejudices which have so long denied us justice, equal treatment and equal opportunities will wholly disappear. Our rulers are as much on their trial as we are, and by their deeds, and not only by their professions, will they be judged.

THE INDUSTRIES.

The political problem is indissolubly linked with the industrial. Political discontent has sometimes its roots, and always draws its sustenance and inspiration from economic conditions. Hunger and revolution are twins that are born together and walk through life together, while economic prosperity is a stimulus to orderly political advancement. It is such advancement that the authors of the Report propose to foster and encourage, and naturally enough, they call prominent attention to the question of our industrial development. We need not rake up the dismal record of the extinction of our indigenous industries. It can serve no useful purpose, but will only help to recall unpleasant memories that must interfere with the healing operation of the conciliatory measures which the Government is about to inaugurate. Suffice it to say that the "laises faire" policy of isolation and detachment which the Government have hitherto followed in the matter of our industries is discountenanced in the Report, and the Government is invited "to follow a forward policy in industrial development," not merely, to quote the words of the Report, "to give India economic stability, but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people who desire to stand before the world as a well-poised up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her young men who are otherwise drawn exclusively to Government service or to a few over-stocked professions; in order that money lying unproductive may be applied to the benefit of the whole community; and in order that the too speculative and literary tendencies of Indian thought may be bent to more practical ends and the people may be better qualified to shoulder the new responsibilities which the new constitution will lay upon them." In the concluding words of the sentence which I have just quoted the indissoluble union between the industrial and the political problem is recognised. A forward step has indeed been taken in this direction by the appointment of the Industries Commission. That Commission has closed its labours and published its Report. Too often have Commissions and Committees reported. Too often valuable time has been wasted in the prolonged consideration of their recommendations which have at last found their resting-place in the dusty recesses of the Secretariat from which they have never emerged into day-light. Indian opinion will not tolerate any trifling with the recommendations of the Industries Commission or any disposition to waste time over them. It will insist upon the simultaneous solution of the industrial and political problems. The Government must place itself at the head of the industrial movement and help forward the development of our industries, as other Govern-

(Continued on page 15.)

WANTED.

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OPINIONS

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The D. A. V. College Union Magazine:—Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras, have done a great service to the country by publishing a series of illustrated books, including the one entitled "The Indian Nation Builders," containing the lives and speeches of distinguished Indians. These books are very cheap and are therefore within the reach of all.

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THE MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 13.

ments have done, so that India may become self-contained, self-reliant, a storehouse of the Empire, its strongest bulwark in the East against the machinations of its foes, *open and secret. India is an* epitome of the world. Illimitable are her resources. If they could have been utilized, *even to a moderate extent, how price*less would have been the measure of our help in this crisis of the Empire In t*highest interests of the Empire, we call* our rulers to endow India with the fullest opportunities and the amplest facilities for *her political and industrial development;* so that the Empire, strengthened and fortified by the loyalty and devotion, accentuated by their self-interest, of three hundred millions of our people, may bid defiance to any combination that may be formed against it and may gaze with serenity upon those vicissitudes which have wrecked the fortunes of States and Thrones which rely upon the paramountcy of a ruthless militarism as the bulwark of their power.

PARTY IN POLITICS.

To-day is the first day of the first session of the Moderate Conference. To-day we enter upon the threshold of a new epoch in the history of our national evolution. To-day marks the starting-point of a new party organisation in our midst. It is the natural and inevitable product of our political growth. It means the vitality of life and not the stagnation of death. When the national consciousness has been roused, when political feeling has spread far and wide among a community and when politics has passed from the stage of amateurish work into the serious business of life, the formation of party organisation and their division into groups become inevitable. That is the history of political organisations all over the world. To some of us it may be a wrench to form ourselves into a new party though with the old ideas; but we must move on with the times and the developments of the times, and face a situation, however unpleasant it may be to some of us, *with equanimity* and courage and even with tolerance and charity for those who may not worship with us in the same temple *and who in moments of forgetfulness* may be apt to misjudge us and to pelt stones at us.

CENTRE GSOUP OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

We begin work to-day as the centre of the nationalist party. We have arduous duties before us. We need for their due performances the ardour of youth, the maturity of experience and the undying faith which is the mainspring of all public movements. It is this faith which built up the Indian National Congress. It is this faith combined with work which will rear up our new organisation. We want to over-spread the country with a net-work of organisations. Above all, we want men to work them—men fired with apostolic fervour who will go from town to town, from district to district and from province to province and spread the glad tidings of great joy, the blessed lessons of patriotism combined with devotion, moderation and self-restraint, so needful in the new era which is about to dawn upon us. Where are these men? I am sure they will not be wanting in the ranks of the great party whom I have the honour to represent here to-day. Is the fire which glowed in our bosoms thirty years ago, now extinct or are there none amongst us to wear the mantles of those who have died in the service of the country and country and whose memories we adore?

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

There is a crowning achievement yet in store for you that invites you and must stir your deepest feelings. You are within measurable distance of victory. Victory may be said to be within your grasp if you are true to yourselves. You have only to follow up the work of the past and to crown it. The question of responsible government is now before the British public. Your enemies are hard at work to undo the gracious pledge of a beneficent Government. Your friends here, professing advanced views, who call you timid, vacillating, weak and even not wholly disinterested, are playing into their hands with a blindness that we must all deplore. The situation is grave, critical, pregnant with the fate of future generations. Will you allow judgment to go by default? Will you not send your best men, representing the culture, the wealth, the public spirit of this great country, to plead before the bar of *British public opinion, to support the* scheme with such modifications, as may be necessary, and to avert the grave peril with which the future of self-government i threatened? They will, I am sure, plead with an irresistible eloquence. For Heaven touches with celestial fire the lips of those who plead for justice and freedom. The gift of tongues will be theirs. The fishermen of Galilee had that gift. *Saraswati* will sit on their lips. And they will plead before the most freedom-loving nation in the world, reborn, purged with the baptism of fire after the war. I assure you of the fullest measure of success. The organisation of a deputation to England to express your views upon the Reform Scheme is the most serious work to which you must at once address yourselves. Choose your delegates, name them, send them forth on their blessed errand with your prayers and goodwishes, and the benedictions of Almighty God will attend them.

OUR WORK HERE.

But there is also other work before you. Each era entails upon its children special obligations, and each individual has his share in the discharge of those obligations. A new era has dawned upon us, the enduring achievement of those illustrious men who have lived and died for their country. Their labours and sacrifices have brought us in sight of the promised land. They have fallen in the grand march. We are the inheritors of the fruits of their splendid devotion. Talk of the time-forces, of the impetus to human freedom which the war has given. No one seeks to belittle them. But do not eliminate the personal elements in the grand evolution of Indian freedom. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" Salute the great dead of India. I am a hero-worshipper to the marrow of my bones. The mighty stream may flow on in its majestic course without spreading the beneficent treasures of its fertilising load to far-off lands. Who were they who tilled and toiled and prepared the ground for those life-giving seeds which are now about to be planted and which in the fullness of time will ripen into a rich harvest of freedom? But for the Congress and the work of the great leaders of the Congress in the past, India would not have been prepared for. India would not have asked for, the great boon which our rulers have promised her and of which we hope she will soon b the recipient. Blessed be their memories! The most distant generations of India will *cherish them with affectionate* reverence. Their task is done. Creators of modern India, they sleep the blessed sleep of the good *and the true. Lost comrades now in* heaven, may your spirits be ever-present with us, lifting us to a higher manhood, a nobler nationhood, tempering the fervour of our *patriotism with moderation* and self-restraint, blending harmoniously the ideal and the practical in our public life, softening the acerbities of our debates with the spirit of sweet reasonableness and of tolerance and charity!

OUR NEW DUTIES.

The work of propagandism is well-nigh finished; that was the achievement of the *old era. The work of construction* will be the destined portion of the children of the new age. To that task you and I must address ourselves. The political enthusiast who has *roused the feelings of his countrymen* and has created the most stupendous transformation *in modern India*, to whom all honour is due, must now give place to the practical statesman. Comparing great things with small, we have had Indian Mazzinis, without Mazzini's revolutionary ideals, appealing to their countrymen with impassioned fervour to rally round the banner of Indian constitutional freedom; but now we want Indian Cavours, who, aided by the genius for construction, will lead us on through wary, steady and progressive stages, without disturbance, without dislocation, with due regard to existing conditions to the final goal of full and complete autonomy. That is the great work before you, the mission of the present age, the legacy which it has received from the past. No reaction, no revolution; but steady, continuous, unbroken progress broadening from precedent to precedent, until, we have become equal partners in the great Confederacy of free states, rejoicing in their indissoluble union with England and the Empire. There are the electorates to be created, filled with citizens, manly, loyal and patriotic, inspired with a true sense of their civic rights and obligations, safe-guarded by the strongest of all safe-guards, the bulwark of responsible public life against the gusts of wild ideals, pestilential in their fury and disastrous in their consequences. For this great work we need all the patriotic enthusiasm, all the capacity for self-sacrifice, all the moderation and self-restraint we have shown in the past. A new charter is opening out in our history. We are undoubtedly the inheritors of an inspiring past: let us prove ourselves the progenitors of even a greater and nobler future. We claim to have helped to create modern India. Now, let us aspire to *a higher and nobler distinction. Let us be* the makers of India of the future, a free and rejuvenated India, where good-will and amity will prevail among all sections of her vast population, where co-operation with the Government will be substituted, so far as may be, for opposition,—an India, rejoicing in the freedom of her institutions, in the growth of her commerce and her industries, in the expansion of her agricultural resources and in the creation of the amplest opportunities for the fullest development of those gifts and faculties with which an All-Bounteous Pro*vidence has so plentifully dowered our people.* If we can help forward by ever so little this noble consummation, great will be our reward in the blessing of Almighty God, in the ap*probation of our consciences* and in the loving regard of grateful posterity which will salute the names and adore the memories of those who have prepared for them the noblest of earthly possessions, the heritage of an enlarged freedom.

Standing before the bar of history at the *parting of the ways, listening with ears at*tuned to the voices of the future, to be footfalls of coming generations, marching to the goal of freedom, may I appeal to you to address yourselves to this task, and I am sure I do not appeal in vain.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have a word to say not to the Government of India, but to the British Government at home. I have a warning note to sound. It was my high privilege to have appealed to my countrymen to co-operate with the Government in view of the new policy of conciliation and concession inaugurated by the message of the 20th August and ratified by the recommendations of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. My appeal has evoked a sympathetic response throughout the country which was conspicuously in evidence in the debates of the last autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council. We have endeavoured to do our duty. The Government must fulfil its part. The attitude of the British Government in England in regard to the Reform proposals is, so far as one can judge, unsatisfactory and even ominous. If the enactment of the Reform proposals is unduly postponed, if they are whittled down in any way, if the whole of what is recommended is not given (and I think that in regard to the Government of India, there ought to be a greater advance) there will be grave public discontent, followed by agitation, the magnitude of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. We want peace and rest. We want steady progressive development accomplished by co-operation be*tween the people and the Government.* We firmly believe that the Reform proposals will accomplish this great object. But this bright prospect will, if the Reform proposals are dropped, or their beneficent scope curtailed, be overshadowed by the dark cloud of contention, controversy and agitation, the future of which none can divine; there will be agitation on the one hand, intense, bitter, widespread, accentuated by deep national discontent, all parties joining in it; there will be repression on the other, leading to God alone knows where. Is this a prospect which any Government can contemplate with equanimity? Are the days of the anti-partition agitation to be renewed, aggravated a hundred-fold by the intenser public life of the India of to-day? Is India to be converted by the unwisdom of our rulers into a greater Ireland? Let the British Cabinet make its choice. But I have no doubts, no misgivings. The good-sense of the British democracy will prevail; its freedom-loving instincts will assert themselves. It cannot be that the civilized world has spent its blood and treasure, and that India has taken her part in the supreme sacrifice of the nations, in order that this ancient country, the home of a great civilization, may continue to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, barred out of the heritage of universal freedom. The Prime Minister has told us that the principle of self-determination was no longer to be circumscribed by considerations of latitude and longitude, and the Secretary of State has assured us that India must be firmly set on the road to complete self-government. Are these messages of hope and sympathy to be cast to the winds and the seeds of deep and abiding discontent sown in the public mind of India? Lord Carmichael said the other day that if the Scheme was dropped, many Indians would believe that the Government had committed as bad a breach of faith as any Government had ever been guilty of. The same impression will be created if the Scheme is whittled down. "British power and influence," said Lord Ripon on a memorable occasion, "rest upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our arms." Let nothing be done by the rulers of India to shake this faith which is the strongest bulwark of States and Thrones.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(Continued from page 6.)

cent. of full time pay for short time work.

GREYS.

Some improvement has been noticeable in Manchester Grey Goods, but the demand has been limited to small quantities. Red End Grey Shirtings in 39 and 45 inches have advanced by two rupees per piece. Dewhurst's Shirtings have not shewn any change. Pepperell Drills have gone up by three rupees per piece and Jaconets by a rupee per piece.

Japanese cloths being in several hands have been difficult of sale and rupee rates have remained easier. Goods in large quantities are *expected to arrive and merchants are there*fore keen to sell. Local Mill Cloths have been steady at last rates. It is reported that the Government have placed orders with some *mills for Grey Shirtings* 39 inches by 38 yards, 6 lbs. in weight at Rs. 2-1-0 per lb., which price comes to about 3 yards to a rupee. This has been done for the benefit of the poorer classes. But at present better cloth can be had in the market at Rs. 1-8 per lb.

WHITES.

In White Goods, 27 to 28 inches Nainsooks have attracted good attention of buyers from upcountry and values have advanced by twelve annas per piece. Tape bordered Nainsooks have been easier in the absence of demand, and owing to the pressure to sell on account of weak holders. White Mulls have remained steady. White Shirtings have shown some improvement. The appointment of an Honorary Board of Arbitration to settle disputes will help matters a good deal. It has been resolved that before sending the goods to auction for sale on account of the defaulting buyers, the sellers must first submit the dispute to the Board and act on the decision given by that body. If any member does not abide by the decision of the Board, his name will be struck off the roll of members and all members will be prohibited to deal with him as regards fresh business.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has been dull and quiet in the absence of demand. Clearances have been very poor. The depression has been due to the decline in Japanese Yarns, the Stocks of which are very heavy and far above the present requirements. Spinners in Lancashire have been firm and fresh business is out of the question. The Cotton Spinners and card-roomers' amalgamation, representing a hundred thousand operatives, has demanded forty per cent. increase in wages from 7th December owing to the exceptional profits of spinners and dearness of living. The spinning Mills have been licensed to run fifty five per cent of the total spindles for fifty hours weekly.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns Best per lb. Rs. 2-0-0.
30s. Yarns Ordinary per lb. Rs. 1-14-0.
40s. Yarns Best per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.
40s. Yarns Ordinary per lb. Rs. 2-2-0.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs. as. p
Ralli's Farl" No. 2000	38×27½/8		15 0 0
" " 100000	45× "		----
" No. 9000	45× "		16 0 0
" 8000	37× "		13 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "		15 0 0
"Yellow Horse"	43×38		13 0 0
" No. 2310	44×36½		----
Dewhurst's "BBB"	35× "		19 0 0
" "B.B"	38×38½		17 0 0
" "Rupee" No. 5	39× "		17 0 0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8		----
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½		----
" No. 1500	39×37½/8		15 0 0
" No. 5600	38×37½/8		11 0 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8		15 0 0
" " 4462	41× "		----
" " 1566	32×37/37½		10 0 0
Forbes' 551	38×37½/8		----
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× "		15 0 0
Fleming's No. 1903	46×38		----

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40		19 0 0
Ralli's Musild No. 425	29×40		17 0 0
Japanese "Elephant"	29×40		23 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No 18	45×22		10 0 0
" " 18	40×22		9 0 0
" " 188	40×22		8 8 0
" " 636	41×25		9 0 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	50×18		2 0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		32 0 0
H.B.T.C "40000"	36×40		40 0 0
H.B.T.C XXXX	" "		38 0 0
Lyon's C. 4000	" "		46 0 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		----
Forbes' K.B. 100	35×40		----
" 151	33×42		----
Horrockses' "O"	36×40		34 0 0
" "AI"	" "		36 0 0
" "MO"	" "		40 0 0
" "MH"	" "		43 0 0
" "MA"	" "		43 0 0
" "M 2"	" "		44 0 0
" "EP"	" "		49 0 0
" "EI"	" "		51 0 0
" "SO"	" "		27 0 0
" "AO"	" "		60 0 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×18		----
" " 60	40×18		----
" " 606	51×18		14 0 0
" No 6000	56×18		15 0 0
Nos 101/202/303/40/48	50×18		----
No. 404	55×18		----
No. 88	52×52		10 0 0
No. 1270	27×18		----
"Sun Ticket"	" "		----
No. 55	" "		----
Nos. 50/55/60/48/45	52×18		----
No. 818	36×20		9 0 0
No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20		13 0 0
No. 350 (6 lines)	" "		18 0 0
No. 385 (6 lines)	60×20		21 0 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	" "		22 0 0
" No. 1440	36×20		8 8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		4 4 0
" No. 9966/9706/9866	" "		----
" No. 95	58×20		16 0 0
" No. 66999	40×18		8 0 0
" No. 66999	" "		8 0 0
" No. 775	40×18		8 8 0
" No. 875	45×18		----
" No. 979	50×18		----
" No. 815	" "		10 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20		10 0 0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40"/45"	50×18		----
" No. 9999	56×18		----
" No. 142	34×18		10 0 0
" No. 880	58×20		10 0 0
Macdonald's No 64	58×20		----
Greaves' No 5060	27×18		4 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's Nos 7070/9020	27×36		4 8 0
" Nos. 7/27	" "		----
" Nos. 88/98	" "		----
" Nos. 61/81	" "		4 2 0
" No. 9999	" "		----
" No. 1000	" "		3 13 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		5 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		5 8 0
" 199/139	" "		----
" 95905/97970	" "		----
" "Saraswati"	38×18		12 0 0
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18		10 0 0
" No. 50000	" "		10 4 0
" Nos. 33540/33550/-	" "		----
" 33360	" "		10 8 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28×18		4 0 0
Greaves' Nos 30000/50000	" "		4 4 0
" No 8000 T B.	38×22		----
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18		4 4 0
S.W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820	" "		----
"Motor Car"	38×18		4 0 0

The above quotations are on bazar terms, with discounts of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHEETINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs. a. p.
No 98006	44×36		17 0 0
No 100	" "		20 0 0
No. 300	" "		20 0 0
No 2000	" "		24 0 0
No. 700	" "		----
Nos. 2200/4800	" "		----
No 7707	" "		17 8 0
No. 8870	" "		22 0 0
No 4160	" "		20 0 0
No. 511	" "		24 0 0
No 9000	36×36		----
No 666	" "		14 0 0
No 181	32×36		----
No 197	34×36		----

GREY SHEETINGS—

9 Dragons	35×30		16 4 0
"O" Quality	36×36		16 0 0
"Boodh Dev"	78×36		----

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant	28×61		23 0 0

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 31st

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. as. p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4 15 6
Anchor Tins per pair	6 13 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	7 8 0
Anchor Cases per case	7 10 0

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	10 14	0 per case
White Rose	150°	"	10 14	0 "
Chester	75° Abel	"	10 10	0 "
Devoe's	75 "	"	10 10	0 "
Monkey	150°	"	10 14	0 "
Tiger	125°	"	10 6	0 "
White Camelia tins	125°	"	5 2	0per 2tins
Elephant tins	125°	"	5 2	0 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	9 0	0per2tins Gallons

COTTON IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coast-wise) during the week ending the 19th October, 1918, were 14,045 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 7,073 bales and 16,122 bales in the corresponding *period of 1917 and of 1916 respectively.* The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 85,148 bales, as against 57,006 bales in the corresponding period of 1917 and 74,639 bales in 1916, thus showing an increase of 49 per cent. and of 14 per cent. respectively.

The total imports during the week ending the 19th October, 1918, of cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 16 million yards, as against 16 million yards and 46 million yards in the corresponding period of 1917 and of 1916 respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 1,326 tons, as against 2,746 tons in 1917 and 2,695 tons in 1916.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

We have to report a steady market during the week with fair demand and prices, for ready Sugars which were firm during the early part of the week are lower by two annas per cwt all round. Out of the consignment of Mauritius Sugar about 25,000 Bags have been sold at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 ex-godown. Owing to approaching Diwalee Holidays and with Peace Rumours dealers have become nervous and do not care to buy much for the present Calcutta market is reported quieter with a drop of 8 annas per cwt. Karachi market is steady without any business doing Java market is also weak and old crop contracts are expected to be shipped during this year. Mauritius market is steady without any change.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-2-0 equal to 23s. F. B. H. stocks 50,000 Bags.

Brown Rs. 17-8-0 equal to 22s. F. B. H. stocks 2,500 Bags.

Soft Rs. 21-8-0 equal to 26 F. B. H. stocks 1,000 Bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-8-0 to 20-8-0 stocks 190,000 Bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 17-0-0 to 18-0-0 stocks 15,000 Bags.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 1st.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 2,100-0	Rs. 6,77,250-0
Cash Certificates	" 6,168-0	" 5,90,464-12
Total Rs.	" 8,268-0	Rs 12,67,714-12

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.

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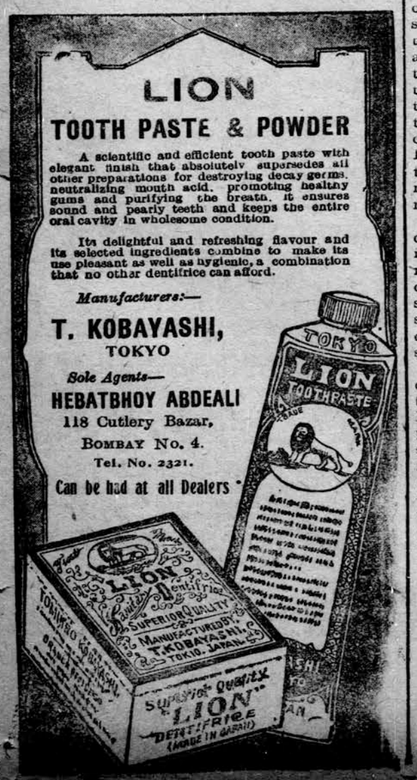

BENGAL PUBLICITY BOARD.

EXTRAVAGANT NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

"PATRIKA" ON A "FAMIL ARRA GEMENT."

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Government of Bengal has for some time past been publishing a weekly vernacular newspaper "Judhabarta" ("News of War"), the Bengal Publicity Board has got Government to discontinue its publiction, and started a new weekly paper called "Satya Samachar," which is edited by a member of the Publicity Board. Twenty-six thousand copies of "Judhabarta" were used to be issued every week and it has now been arranged to issue only four thousand copies of the "Satya Samachar." Anent this the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"Now look to the financial aspect of this new venture of the Publicity Board. We find that it has proceeded without a shadow of justification to incur extravagant expenes. The editor of "Judhabarta," who, judging from his editing of that paper, was an able man, was paid Rs. 50 only per mensem. The editor of the new paper, we are told, will get Rs. 250. What earthly reason was there under the circumstances, may we enquire, to start a new paper of the size and doubtful utility of "Satya Samachar," under a far more highl paid editor, in suppression of "Judhabarta." Rs. 250 per mensem, for an editor of a small weekly vernacular paper, this is simply ridiculous. Editors of even such daily vernacular papers as "Basumati," "Nayak," and Bangalee" do not get more than Rs. 100.

But the matter does not rest here. it was further decided by the Publicity Board, that "Satya Samachar" would be printed in a private press unlike "Judhabarta," which was used to be printed in a Government press, and we find that the proprietor of the press which has undertaken the publication of "Satya Samachar" is a relation of a big man of the town, who is a *persona grata*, with the Government Needless to say, the cost of printing the paper will be another heavy item on the Board, whose exchequer, we fancy, is not overflowing with rupees. Here is another important question in this connection. Who may this lucy editor of "Satya Samachar" be? Were applications for the post invited by advertisements in newspapers? Apparently not. The whole thing looks like a private family arrangement. The publication of the Reform Scheme has witnessed many curious metamorphoses in this country, the object of many of them being to exploit the political situation or to grind an axe. We are not sure, that the Publicity Board has not allowed itself to be hoodwinked and exploited by some such chamelion. The whole matter should be overhauled. The pay of the editor should never exceed Rs. 50. Care should also be taken that no member of the Publicity Board be appointed as editor. That would create a scandal, for, no one should take advantage of his position as a member of the Board to serve his personal interests.

INDIANS IN POLICE SERVICE

BENGAL GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO PURE COMPETITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Government of Bengal has issued a lengthy resolution on the recommendations the Public Services Commissions relating to the Police service, inviting opinion of the public regarding the division of the service into Imperial and Provincial, and the admission of Indians. The resolution, after quoting the recommendations made in the report, says: it is necessary to consider the question of the admission of Indians into the imperial service, but this does not affect the necessity for the retention of a provincial service if Indians are recruited for the Imperial service. A division between the two services will, however, be based on the nature of the work to be done and not on a racial distinction.

As regards recruitment, the resolution observes that the Local Government are inclined to favour a combination of examination and nomination, coupled with adequate safeguards for securing a due representation of various communities in public services. In any case, a system of pure competition is scarcely suitable for the Police service in the existing conditions.

Referring to the pay of the service, after quoting the Commission's proposals and the system proposed by the Chelmsford Montagu scheme, the resolution says:—The point for consideration is whether the system proposed by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State is suitable to the circumstances of the Imperial Police Service or whether for reasons urged by the Police Services Commission all officers of that service, wherever recruited, should be remunerated at the same rates.

RECRUITMENT IN BERAR.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Oct. 30.

According to the statement showing recruiting results in September 1918, the total number of recruits, including combatants, labourers and followers, is 295 in the Berar District, namely 159, 93 and 43 respectively.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CONDONATION OF DEFICIENT ATTENDANCE DUE TO INFLUENZA.

A meeting of the Senate will be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 5-45 p.m., when the election of a member of the Joint Examination Board in place of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar who has vacated his seat on the Board by reason of absence from three consecutive ordinary periodical meetings, will be held.

Principal A. L. Covernton has given notice of his intention to move at the meeting that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the operation of General Regulation 152 be suspended in the case of students who were prevented during the first term of the year 1918-19 from completing the minimum number of days' attendances prescribed by the said Regulation by reason of the prevalence of the Influenza epidemic in a severe form in the Bombay Presidency in September and October, 1918.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has also a proposal to empower Principals to condone the deficient attendance of students in Colleges located in towns that may be affected with an epidemic disease other than pingue.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, (1) that the following gentlemen be appointed University Lecturers for the current year in the subjects specified against their names and that the honorarium payable to each of them be Rs. 600:—

Principal Percy Anstey.—The Sociological Basis of Economics.

Prof. Shaikh Abdulkadir Surfraz.—Hadiqa of Sanai.

Prof Louis Peltier.—Sixteenth Century French Literature.

(2) That sanction be accorded to the institution of a University Lectureship in Marathi Literature and Grammar.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman will move that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the State General Hospital, Baroda, be recognized for the purposes of post-graduate study prescribed for the M.D. and M.S. Examinations; subject to certain conditions.

Proposals to admit Bachelors of Science of other Universities to the M.Sc. Examination of this University, and to afford facilities to Bachelors of Agriculture who wish to appear at the Intermediate Examination in Science, and facilities to Bachelors of Science who wish to proceed to the B.A. degree, consideration of the correspondence between the University and Government on the subject of the proposed School of Economics and Sociology. A proposal from Dr. R. Scott to add a paper on Literary Principles and History to the papers in Compulsory English set at the B.A. Examination, are also among subjects that will be considered at the meeting.

TAGORE'S "GITANJALI."

ILLUSTRATED EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Some time ago, it was announced that an illustrated edition of "Gitanjali," by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, was in the course of preparation. It is now interesting to learn that this work has been printed in the United States, where it is being published. But, owing to shipping difficulties it has been decided not to circulate it to the public just at the present. The printed copies are accordingly being held over in the United States, the main object in view being the publication of the work simultaneously to the English-reading public all the world over. The illustrations of this edition are by the school of Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, the pioneer of the modern Indian art movement.

CONFERENCES AT NADIAD.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES FOR VISITORS.

The Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association writes:—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Authorities have kindly consented to make the following conveniences for those visiting Nadiad, to attend the different conferences to be held there on the 15th and 16th November:—

(1) The ticket office at Nadiad shall be kept open for the whole day for issuing tickets to passengers.

(2) The following trains shall be strengthened by the necessary number of carriages:—

Down Trains: Nadiad—arrival 9-22 a.m.; departure 6-9 p.m. for Ahmedabad.

Up Train: Ahmedabad—departure 6-30 a.m. and 10-20 a.m.; (corresponding Nadiad arrival 8-4 a.m. and 11-53 a.m.).

INDIA'S DEMANDS.

SUBMISSION OF A MANIFESTO TO PEACE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

Under the auspices Harda of the Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Harda was held on the 26th October Mr. A. D. Chaube presiding when Mr. M. D. Lavangia delivered a lecture on reforms, criticising the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals and supporting National Congress demands.

At this meeting a resolution protesting against the Government of India's decision not to allow the Congress League Deputation to proceed at once to England was unanimously adopted.

Another resolution passed requested All India Congress Committee to submit a memorandum on Indian demands of reforms to the Parliament and to the Peace Conference.

Annette Kellermann In One of the Poetic Woodland Poses in William Fox's Million Dollar Picture Beautiful, "A Daughter of the Gods."

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(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

A TREMENDOUS CREATED
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12 Months in New York—10 Months in London—
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A RECORD 10,000 FEET 2-WEEK SERIAL!

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Special Oriental Music arranged for this film:

Complimentary tickets will not be available during this serial.

SPECIAL RATES:
Boxes 2; Balcony Re. 1-8; Reserved Re. 1; First Class 12 as. Second Class 6 as. Third Class 4 As.

NOTE THE DAILY 4 SHOWS.

To-day and To-morrow PRIZE MATINEES 3-30 & 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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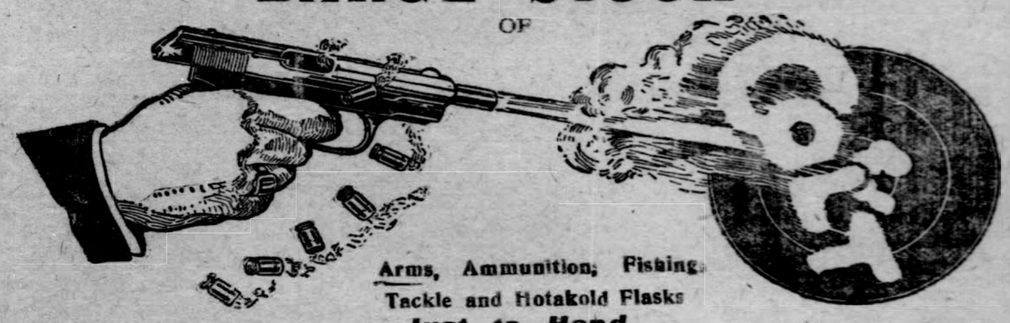

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Bright and Keen as new no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handle Re. 1, each Safety Blade resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired MATHEW & Co., 66, Medows St. Op. Tarapore-wals, Bombay.

Safety Hair Destroyer.

RAJARANI SOAP

Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

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MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

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Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

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Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

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European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says: Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious.

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EVERY PIECE
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S. C. ROY, M. A.
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BOMBAY CHURCHES

(Sunday, Nov. 3, 23rd Sunday After Trinity.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral, Hoodward in E. Flat. Hymns 214, 321, 193, 280, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Clarke Whitfield in E. Anthem I. Hymns, 270, 359, 431. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 3 p.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 6 p.m.

METHODIST.

Naylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripads: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m. Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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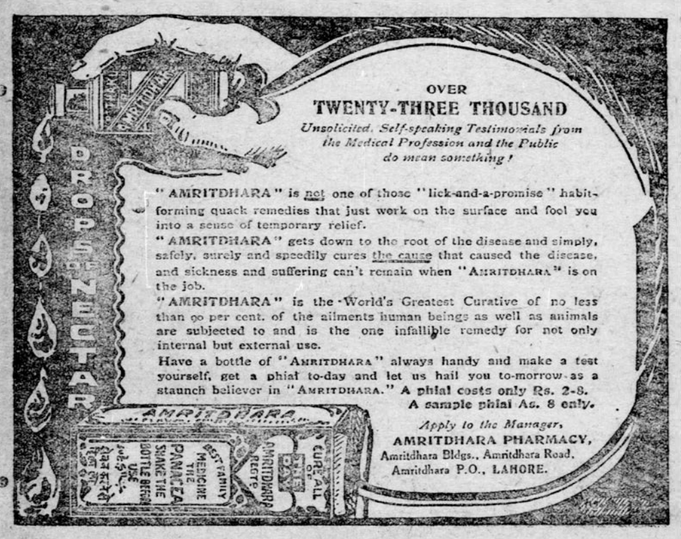
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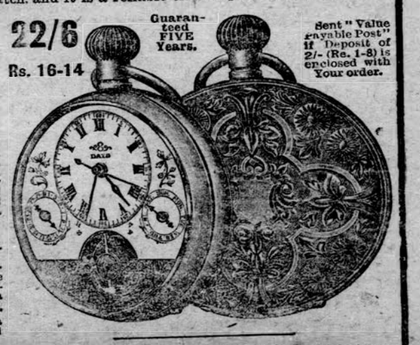

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RACING IN CEYLON.

OCTOBER MEETING: FIRST DAY.

A SUCCESSFUL MEET.

The incessant rain which fell on Saturday (Oct. 19th) morning, cleared up in the afternoon says the "Ceylon Morning Leader" enabling the Ceylon Turf Club to make the opening day of the October meet a success. The attendance was fairly large. The course was sodden, but the going was not very heavy. There were six events on the card and some good sport was witnessed, the favourites coming in well. Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa was the most successful owner winning the first two places in the Sahara Stakes, the 2nd place in the Stand Stakes, and the first place in the Comewell Stakes Mr. F. T. Wright carried off the Stand Stakes.

The Police Band was in attendance and discoursed a fine selection of music.

The following were:—

THE OFFICIALS.

President. His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., K.C.E., C.B.

Vice-President.—The Hon. Brigadier-General F. A. Macfarlan, C.B.

OFFICIALS OF THE MEETING.

Stewards.—Mr. W. B. Bartlet, Mr. D. H. Williams, S. D. Bandaranaike, Kt., C.M.G., Mr. G. L. Lyon, Mr. A. S. Berwick, Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., Mr. A. R. A. Heath.

Handicapper and Clerk of the Scales.—Mr. W. B. Bartlet.

Starter.—Mr. G. R. Whitby.

Judge.—Mr. A. Thorp.

Acting Secretary.—Mr. G. R. Whitby.

Time-Keeper.—Mr. W. H. Atkinson.

Hon. Surgeon.—Dr. P. W. Mathew, M.R.C.S., Eng., & L.R.C.P., London.

Hon. Vet. Surgeon.—Mr. C. W. Pate, S.C., G.B.V.C.

Enclosure Supdt.—Mr. H. C. Bridges.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Among those present were.—The Hon. Brigadier-General F A Macfarlan and Mrs. Macfarlan, Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike Mr. W B Bartlet, Mr. E L F de Soysa, Majors Symons and Tothill, Mr. and Mrs. P H Papillon, the Hon. Mr. Bernard Senior and Mrs Senior, the Hon. Mr. F Bowes, Mr. E B Denham, Mr. A C Allnutt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Fradd, Mr. and Mrs. A R A Heath, Mr. R J Mackenzie, Mr. A E McCloskey, Mr. H L Dowbiggin, Mr. B F de Silva, Major B W Bawa, Mr. Harry Creasy, Dr. V R Schokman, Mr. A Y Daniel, Messrs. A E Ephraums, W M Rajapakse, Benjamin de Silva, Reginald M Fernando, Vernon Rajapakse, Christie Seneviratne, Oliver E Gunetilleke, Walter de Livera, Mrs. J. L. S. Vidler, Lieut. J A Loram, Messrs. M C Bowen, W K S Hughes D M Rajapakse, J L Ross, R H Fergusson, E A Weerasinghe, T P Atygalle, Willie Bockwood, D V George Fernando, Percy Cooke, F J de Saram, Michael de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Thambiah, the Misses Lo s. Mr. Victor Mendis, Mr. Warwick Major, Mr. Wace de Niese, Mr. C M Young, Dr. A R Perera, Mr. A B Dean, Mr. and Mrs. B Coomarasamy and others.

Racing commenced at 3-30 p.m.

The following were the results:—

THE STAND STAKES.—Rs. 1,750, of which the second will receive Rs. 350, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses. Distance: Six furlongs. Weight: Handicap. Entrance: Rs. 17,50 with Rs. 20 added for Horses not struck out before 5.30 p.m., on the 18th October, 1918.

Mr. Frank T. Wright's MIMI, 9-3 Coomber 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ENCHANTMENT 8-9 O'Brien 2
Mr. Nat Gould's COCK O'THE SCHOOL 8-10 O'Neil 3

Wordsworth being scratched only three ran in this race which resulted in a win for Mimi, who led all the way and won by six lengths from Enchantment who came ten lengths ahead of Cock O'The School.

Time.—1 min. 18 1-5 sec. The Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 24 for a win.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE AUTUMN STAKES.—Rs. 1,300, of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Horses imported under C.T.C. Schemes that have not won a race in Ceylon and other maiden horses. Distance: Five furlongs. Weight: Handicap. Entrance: Rs. 13 with Rs. 15 added for horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m., on October, 18th, 1918.

Mr. Frank T. Wright's WINNIE B. 8-10 Coomber 1
Mr. Forres' BROCK, 8-6 Morrison 2
Mr. J. G. Abeyedeera's ROSEMORDER 9-6 O'Brien 3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's PAHARI 8-2 Walker 0
Messrs. Heather and Lyon's SANTOSUM 8-2 Mendu Hussain 0
Mr. Heather's PTOLEMY 7-13 Harrison 0
Mrs. J. S. Harper's TALISMAN 7-8 O'Neil 0

Halu was scratched and seven competed in the race. From a good start, Winnie B. led and beat Brock by 4 lengths. On nearing the winning post, Rosemorder was third being only a head behind Brock.

Time.—1 min. 6 3-5 secs. The Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 33 for a win and Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE SAHARA STAKES.—Rs. 1,300, of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance: Five furlongs. Weight: Handicap. Entrance: Rs. 13 with Rs. 15 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on October 18th, 1918.

Mr. E. L. E. de Soysa's LORD ROSEBERY 11-6 O'Brien 1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ARGONAUT 10-2 Walker 2
Mr. A. E. Ephraums' JEWAN 8-10 Moorcroft 3
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's COMPRADORE 10-8 Harrison 0
Mr. Fairleigh's CREME DE MENTHE 10-4 Coomber 0
Mr. J. G. Abeydeera's SWEDEN 7-13 O'Neil 0
Mr. W. H. Atkinson's SIR SATU 7-5 Fitzgarstine 0
Mr. Fairleigh's WARRIOR, 6-13 Mendu Hussain 0
Mr. A. E. Ephraums' KENNETH 6-8 Kanangaratne 0
Mr. C. M. Nilgiria's SAVOY, 6-0 Amaris 0

(Top weight not accepting weights raised 7 lbs.)

Ten faced the starter and they had a good start, Till half way Jawan was leading, Warrior and Lord Roseberry closely following. Down the straights a keen race was witnessed Lord Roseberry and Argonaut forging ahead. The former won by three lengths from Argonaut who beat Jawan by a length.

Time.—1 min. 13 secs. The Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 22 for a win and Rs. 12, Rs. 54 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 5.

THE HAVELOCK STAKES.—Rs. 1,300 of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For horses that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 1st October, 1917. Distance: Seven furlongs. Weight: Handicap. Entrance: Rs. 13 with Rs. 15 added for horses not struck before 5-30 p.m., on October 18, 1918.

Mr. S. H. Barlow's CHERRY BLOSSOM 7-9 O'Neil 1
Mr. Providence's WORDSWORTH 8-5 Harrison 2
Mr. Manton's VELOCITY 7-0 Mendu Hussain 3
Mr. Lonsdale's THE CROWN 9-0 O'Brien 0
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's MEMENTO 8-12 Walker 0
Mr. Cuckoo's SILENCE 8-10 Morrison 0

(If two top weights do not accept weights raised 7 lbs.)

Cock o' the School, Winnie B. Weybridge Ptolemy, Anemone and Halu were scratched and of the rest who ran, Cherry Blossom was ahead from the start to finish. He won a good race against: Wordsworth by three lengths and Velocity found the third place just near the post being separated by two lengths from the second horse.

Time.—1 min. 33 4/5 secs. The Pari-Mutuel paid Rs. 55 for a win and Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places.

Totalisator paid Rs. 10.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 1,000 of which the second will receive Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance about one and quarter miles. Weight: High-weight. Handicap: Gentlemen Riders who are residents of Ceylon allowed 5 lbs. Entrance: Rs. 10 with Rs. 12-50 added for horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 18th October, 1918.

Mr. C. M. Nilgiria's HALU 8-4 Coomber ... 1
Mr. C. J. Adamthwaite's 8-4 O'Neil ... 2
Mr. S. H. Barlow's POODLE FAKER 9-2 Mr. Obeyesekera 3
Mr. Christie's ANEMONE 10-7, Harrison ... 0
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's FALCON QUEEN 10-11 Mr. Wilton Bartleet 0

Nigger was scratched, the others started well. Falcon Queen led at once but was beaten by Halu within a quarter mile. Spanish Main II and Poodle Faker gained ground. Halu however kept up to the last splendidly and won by a length from Spanish Main II who gained over Poodle Faker by half a length. Time: 2 mins. 26 secs.

The Pari-Mutuel paid Rs. 52 for a win and Rs. 23 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 6.

THE COMEWELL STAKES.—Rs. 1,500, of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For horses that have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 1st January, 1917. Distance: One mile. Weight: Handicap. Entrance Rs. 15 with Rs. 17-50 added for Horses not struck out before 5-30 p.m. on 18th October, 1918.

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's ENCHANTMENT 8-10 O'Brien 1
Mr. Nat Gould's COCK O'THE SCHOOL 9-6 Harrison 2
Mr. Heywood's SANS GENE 8-6 Morrison 3
Mr. A. E. Ephraum's GOLDEN HORDE, 9-0 Mr. Obeyesekera 0

Mimi, Memento, Wordsworth and Weybridge were scratched and the contest between the rest proved interesting. Golden Horde was left behind and the others came round the bend together. Down the straight, Enchantment led up to the post with Cock o'the School, in close attendance who was beaten by 2 lengths. Sans Gene was the third being six lengths behind Cock o'the School.

Time:—1 min. 47 3/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 35 for a win and Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.

Totalizator paid Rs. 8.

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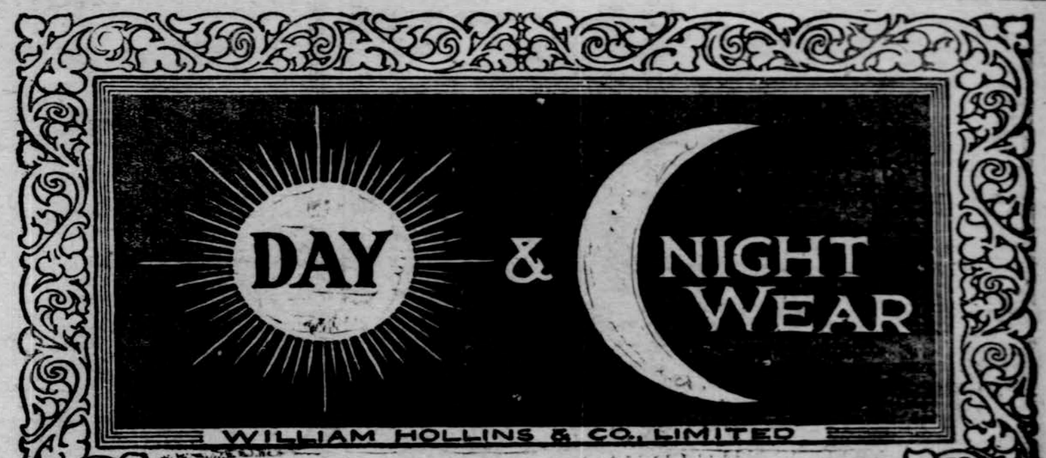

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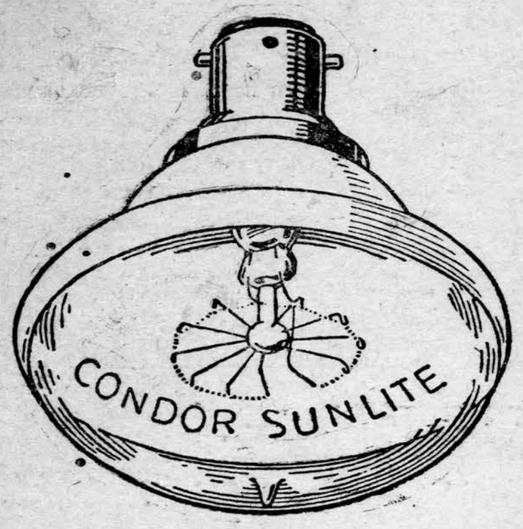

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INDIA AND GERMANY.

BY ALBERT ERNEST STAFFORD.

(In the "Toronto Globe," Canada.)

It will have come within the knowledge of most people that the Secretary of State for India and the Commission appointed to consider the question have prepared a plan of Home Rule for India. Those who have been advocating such a plan have been assailed in the bitterest and most scandalous way. Mrs. Annie Besant has been a special object of attack, and when the records leap to light the source of most of these attacks will be found to be Germany. It does not suit Germany's plan to have self-government granted to India (nor anywhere else), for such democratic development means the eventual extinction of the autocratic system, from which, to tell the truth, India itself, and the British Empire in some respects, are not entirely free. Churches that seek political power are naturally autocratic, and the Brahmin church is, in its exoteric and political aspects, essentially autocratic, and the same may be said of some forms of the Christian Church. Mrs. Besant detected an effort on the part of the German section to introduce autocratic principles into The Theosophical Society, of which she is President and she promptly cancelled the charter of the whole German section. This was before the war, and it is alleged that Dr. Rudolf Steiner, the head of the German section, aspired to the Presidency on The Theosophical Society, with the intention when installed at Adyar of using the organization of that body for the purposes of Garman propaganda on the usual lines in India. This would have been exceedingly useful to Germany, for The Theosophical Society has much greater influence there than is usually acknowledged. Mrs. Besant set herself to checkmate the German game, and it is amusing to find such barefaced attempts as that of Mrs. Egan in "The Saturday Evening Post" to represent white as black. The animus is obvious and the inspiration not difficult to trace. Mrs. Egan declares Mrs. Besant has not been urging her followers to win the war. The fact is Mrs. Besant has never ceased to plead the cause of the Allies and from the first identified herself with their aims. Her magazine," The Theosophist," has been filled with advocacy of the war and support of British ideals, so much so that pacifists and pro-Germans in the Society have protested continually. In the United States before last year's declaration of war this was particularly the case. Mrs. Egan ought to know this, but she states the contrary. The Theosophical Society, of which Mr. C'arles Johnston is the most distinguished member, has never ceased to advocate the same cause, their organ, "The Theosophical Quarterly" being full of pro-Ally material. Mr. Johnston himself is a regular contributor to standard reviews and magazines, and a powerful advocate of the same cause. The only Theosophical body which has been lukewarm in the cause is the ridiculous Universal Brotherhood of Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley at Point Loma, which is always repudiating any connection with any other Theosophical Society, but which, when the draft regulations called up the young men at Point Loma, claimed exemption for them on the ground that they were "divinity students" and "teachers" of the 50,000 Theosophists in the United States (these are Mrs. Tingley's figures, who all belong to the other societies which she repudiates. This is not all. The claim for exemption is founded on the allegation that The Theosophical Society is a religious body. Mrs. Tingley asserts that she is the only successor to Madam Blavatsky and Wm. Q. Judge. Of course, she might as well claim to be the only successor to Shakespeare or Socrates. But the point is that Mr. Judge secured a judgment from the New York courts that The Theosophical Society was not a religious body, but a scientific and educational body. If Mrs. Egan had been anxious to advance the interests of the Allies, and had known her facts she would not have attacked Mrs. Besant nor overlooked the exemption of the "divinity" students at Point Loma.

Mrs. Besant has carefully guarded the neutrality of The Theosophical Society, and her political activities are personal to herself and not as President of the Society. It is of the essence of the principles of the society to exclude any crystallization of opinion, and politics are ruled out of the direct activities of the society altogether. Mrs. Egan here shows that she knows nothing of what she is writing about, and the editor of the local "Canadian Courier" appears to have fallen into the same predicament. Mrs. Besant was interned from June, 1917, until the following September 17. During that time, although under strict surveillance, and not allowed to receive or send letters. Mrs. Egan alleges she was "rather spectacularly busy getting herself elected president of the National Congress." Probably Mrs. Besant would not have been elected to this office but for the stupidity of the Lieutenant-Governor, who interned her. It was in protest against the internment that she was elected on September 5. The British Government quashed the internment proceedings, and Mrs. Besant's course has been justified by the legislation now proposed.

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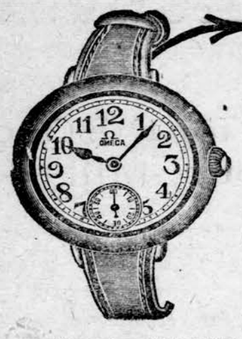

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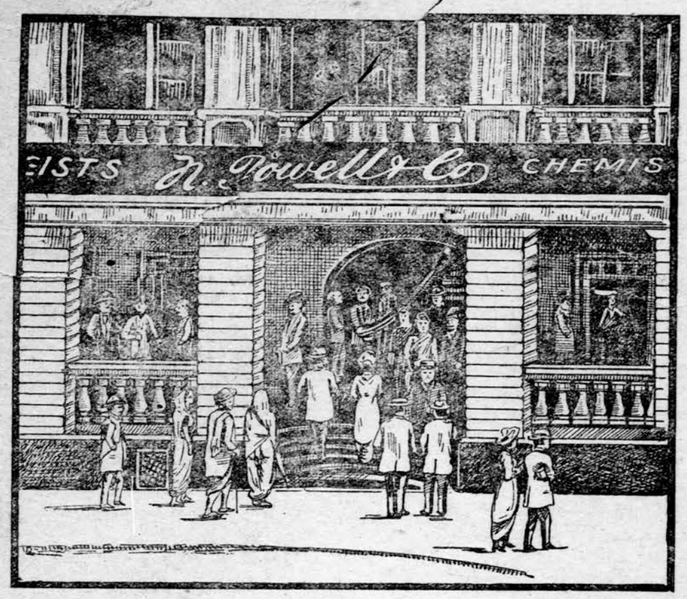

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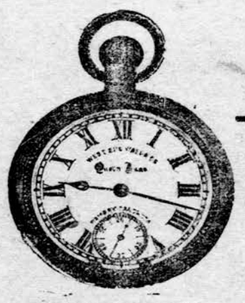

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